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VOL. XII NO. 229 BOMBAY SATURDAY SEPTEMBER 27 1924. TWO ANNAS.

CURRENT ISSUE OF THE BOMBAY EDITION OF THE CENTRAL ASIATIC SERVICE

The Bombay Chronicle

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P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of Passport

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
27th Sept.	MACEDONIA	..	11,089
4th Oct.	DONGOLA ..	KAISAR-I-HIND* ..	11,430
11th ,,	CHINA ..	..	7,952
18th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MOLDAVIAx	16,277
25th ,,	CALEDONIA	..	7,622
1st Nov.	DONGOLA ..	MOREA* ..	10,911
8th ,,	NARKUNDA	..	16,227
15th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MOOLTANx ..	20,847
22nd ,,	NALDERA ..	..	15,993
29th ,,	DEVANHA ..	MALWA* ..	10,941
6th Dec.	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
13th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MALOJAx ..	20,837
20th ,,	CHINA ..	..	7,952
27th ,,	DEVANHA ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902
1925			
3rd Jan	CALEDONIA		7,622
10th ,,	DONGOLA .	MONGOLIAx	16,385
17th ,,	NARKUNDA		16,227
24th ,,	DEVANHA ..	MACEDONIA*	11,089
31st ,,	NALDERA .		15,993
7th Feb	DONGOLA ..	MOLDAVIAx	16,277
14th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
21st ,,	DELIA .	MOREA* ..	10,911
28th ,,	CHINA .		7,952
7th March	DONGOLA ..	MOOLTAN x..	20,847
14th ,,	CALEDONIA		7,622
21st ,,	DELTA ..	MALWA* ..	10,941
25th ,,	DEVANHA@	Extra Steamer	8,092
28th ,,	NARKUNDA		16,227
4th April	DONGOLA ..	MALOJA x ..	20,837
11th ,,	NALDERA ..	..	15,993
18th ,,	DELTA ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902
25th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
2nd May	DONGOLA ..	MONGOLIA x	16,385
9th ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
16th ,,	DELTA ..	MACEDONIA*	11,089
23rd ,,	CALEDONIA ..		7,622
30th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MOLDAVIA x	16,277

x Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
* Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

@ Special reduced fares.

	London	Marseilles.
First Saloon	£ 63 & £ 62	£ 60 & £ 56
Second ,,	,, 52	,, 48

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
31st Oct.	MORVADA ..	8,193
15th Nov.	MANDALA ..	8,246
28th ,,	MANELA	8,303
12th Dec.	MARGHA	8,258
1925.		
9th Jan.	NARINGA* ..	6,607
2 Feb ,,	A steamer* ..	[illegible]
20th Feb.	MORVADA ..	8,193
5th March	MANDALA ..	8,246
19th ,,	DOMALA ..	8,441
2nd April	MOMBASA ..	8,986
16th ,,	MATIANA ..	8,965
30th ,,	MASULA*	7,261

* Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers.

P. AND O. SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connects at Colombo for Australia with
14th Oct.	SARDINIA	6,684	MALOJA.
11th Nov.	SOUDAN ..	6,696	MONGOLIA.
9th Dec.	SICILIA ..	6,813	MOLDAVIA.
1925			
6th Janu	SARDINIA	6,644	MOOLTAN.
3rd Febr	SOUDAN ..	6,696	MALOJA.
17th ..	SICILIA ..	6,813	KHYBER.
17th Mar	SARDINIA	6,684	CATHAY.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date about.	Steamers.	Destination.
27th Sept	CHAKLA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar 1 p.m.
29th ,,	VITA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar.
1st Oct.	KAROA ..	East & S Africa Noon.
1st ,,	BARPETA ..	Busreh via Karachi & P. Gulf Ports.
3rd ,,	VARSOVA ..	Busreh via. Karachi.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
BOMBAY TO AUSTRALIA.

Date about	Steamer.	Destination.
25th Oct.	HYMETTUS	Melbourne & Sydney via Colombo

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA SECURITIES Bought and Sold promptly.
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(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 100,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 77,500,000

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Buenos Aires	Los Angelos	Samarang
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Darien	Newchwang	Surabaya
Fengtien	New York	Sydney
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Hankow	Osaka	Tokyo
Harbin	Peking	Tsinan
Hongkong	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Honolulu	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock.
Kai Yuan	Saigon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of not less than Rs. 1,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

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Manager.
Hornby Road, Bombay.
Post Box No. 907

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

Subscribed capital ... Rs. 1,19,70,000
Paid-up capital ... Rs. 59,85,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—
Interest allowed at:
3 per cent. per annum from January to June.
2½ per cent. per annum from July to December.

FIXED AND SHORT DEPOSITS received. Rates to be ascertained on application.

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Interest allowed at 4½ per cent *Withdrawals twice a week.*

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BRANCHES:

Amara	Colombo
Baghdad	Hillah
Bahrein	Karachi
Basrah	Madras
Bombay	Mosul
Calcutta	

Authorised Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... £ 360,000
Reserve liability of Shareholders £1,000,000

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BRANCH: AHMEDABAD.
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CAPITAL PAID-UP ... Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVED FUND ... Rs. 74,00,000
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Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

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Capital Authorised 1,00,00,000
Capital Issued 50,00,000
Capital Subscribed 50,00,000
Capital Paid up to 30/6/24 ... 30,17,785
Reserve Fund 23,50,000

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Ambala City	Hyderabad	Okara (Just.
Ambala Cant.	(Sind)	Montgomery)
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Ferozepore	Lahore City	Sargodha
Gujranwalla	Lyallpur	Sialkot
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CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.
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Affiliated to the P. and O. Banking Corporation, Limited.

	Rs.
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Capital called up	35,50,000
Reserve Fund	44,50,000

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Benares	Jhansi	Nagpur
Bombay	Jubbulpore	Naini Tal
Cawnpore	Lahore	Patna
Cawnpore City	Lucknow	Rae Bareli
Chandausi	Aminabad Park	Raipur
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Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
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Copy of rules may be had on application at Head Office and at any of the Branches.
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Mr. George King, F F. A., F.I-A. (London)—one of the greatest living Actuaries of London—in congratulating the Policy-holders and Shareholders of the Company on the result of the last Valuation says:—

"The very Satisfactory position which the Valuation discloses."

WANTED AGENTS on Commission and allowance on guaranteed business

For further particulars, proposal forms and terms of Agency, please apply to:

THE INDIAN PRODUCTS SUPPLYING AGENCY, LTD.

Local Secretaries—79, Medows Street, Bombay.
Pt. CHAUDHURI Secretary, Head Office CALCUTTA.

PRICES REDUCED.

All kinds of stove Price have been reduced and Selling Primus No. 100 (folding) Stove complete for Rs. 9 only. Postage extra

D. E. WAGLE STOVE SPECIALIST
Tram Terminus, Girgaum.

Re INCOME-TAX AND SUPER-TAX

Please Consult

Sharangdhar & Co.

whose accounting experience extends over 25 years at

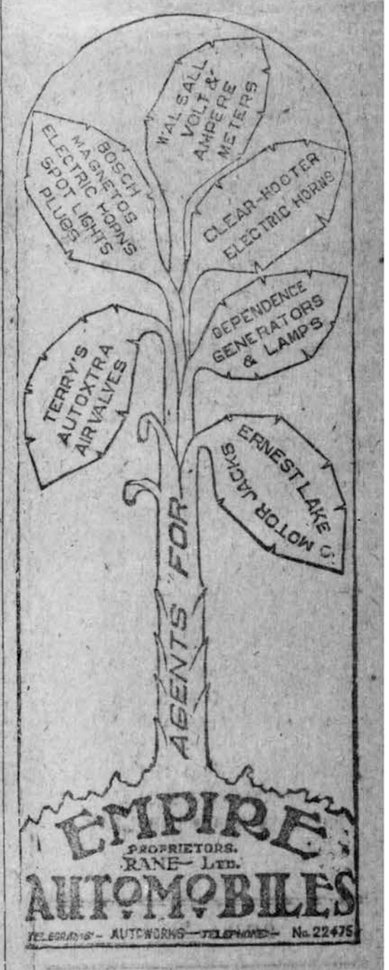
79, Medows Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Mhatre's Art Studio.

Photograph of the Memorial bust of the late
RAI PANNALALJI MEHTA.
C. I. E., Dewan of Udaipur State.
(by G. K. Mhatre.)

Works in Marble and Bronze Statues both Ideal and Memorial as well as Portraits, Designs, etc. executed to order.

Proprietor:—
G. K. MHATRE,
Sculptor.
Sandhurst Bridge, Chowpaty.
BOMBAY 7.



GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

The Ideal Cooker for the House: Apply for free catalogue—

ANNAPURNA COOKER CO.,
No. B. 01, P.O. Thalakwadi, Belgaum
Bombay agents: G. S. Ranade and Co., Girgaum Tram Road, opp. Govt. Stables

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AUCTION SALES.

CRAWFORD & CO.
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS
122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 23521.

WEEKLY SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURES, SAFES, WEARING APPARELS, WATCHES, ORNAMENTS, DOG CHAINS, ETC.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 29th September, 1924, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their Auction Rooms, No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

Household furniture, consisting of mirror door almyrahs, writing and dressing tables, teak and iron cots, office chairs, etc.

By the order of H. C. B. Mitchell, Esq., the Administrator-General of Bombay and the Administrator of the following estates:—

(1) Re: Estate of Sulleman Sidick (Deceased):—Writing table, chairs, cupboards, clocks, Hanging lamps, wearing apparels, carpets, copper pots, etc.

(2) Re: Estate of H. Millington (Deceased):—Wearing apparels, and sundries.

(3) Re: Estate of Cowasji Muncherji Daver (Deceased):—Wearing apparels and sundries.

(4) Re: Estate of John Hickey (Deceased):—One gold watch.

(5) Re: Estate of Hugh Stewart (Deceased):—Silver Watch and Chain.

(6) Re: Estate of Gorji A. J. Khushal (Deceased):—Watch Guard, Buttons, rings, silver sleeve links, snuff box and etc.

(7) Re: Estate of M. M. Trublet (Deceased):—Metal watch, Silver bangles, gold rings, etc.

(8) Re: Estate of an unknown European (Deceased):—One gold ring set with a diamond.

(9) Re: Estate of T. Alexander (Deceased):—One metal watch.

(10) Re: Estate of Lily Johnston (Deceased):—Gold earrings, bangle, silver bracelet etc.

(11) Re: Estate of G. S. J. Courtney (Deceased):—One old silver watch.

(12) Re: Estate of A. Alexander (Deceased):—Gold wedding ring and ear stud.

(13) Re: Estate of W. C. Cook (Deceased):—One watch, magnifying glass, Crownhedge, etc.

(14) Re: Estate of J. M. Mason (Deceased):—Silver Studs, metal pin, links, etc.

(15) Re: Estate of F. Reader (Deceased):—Metal watch, Cronograph watch, etc.

(16) Re: Estate of A. Cutler (Deceased):—Watches, links, studs, rings, and coins.

By the order of the Office concerned:—2 casts Dog Chains, 10 gross in a case. Holdall and Beddings.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers

Bombay, 27th September, 1924.

J. S. MODY & CO
Apollo Street.
Telephone No. 23409.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY, SITUATE AT DUNCAN CAUSEWAY, SION.

Under instructions of Messrs. Kharas and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Mr. Cursondas Ladha, under and by virtue of the power of sale given to the mortgagees under the indenture of mortgage dated 12th May, 1921, and subsequent eight further charges made between the said mortgagor of the one part and the mortgagees of the other part Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction on the premises TO-MORROW, SUNDAY, the 28th day of September, 1924, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), the undermentioned property.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage tenements or dwelling houses now standing thereon, situate lying and being at Sion, outside the Fort and on the Eastern Side of the Duncan Causeway and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 6638.88 square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New No. 17219, New Survey No. 1/517, and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by the Duncan Causeway, on or towards the West by G. I. P. Railway, on or towards the North by the property in charge of the Executive Engineer of Thana District, and on or towards the South by the land belonging to charitable Estate of Bhaidas Sakhidas.

For further particulars and condition of sale apply to Messrs. Kharas and Co., Attorneys for the mortgagees at their office, at Churchgate Street, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE TO-MORROW, SUNDAY THE 28TH SEPTEMBER, 1924, AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, RICH OIL PAINTINGS, PIANO, GODREJ SAFE, HOPMOBILE 7 SEATER MOTOR CAR, ETC.

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction TO-MORROW SUNDAY, the 28th day of Sept., 1924, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), near the Siree Road, Chowpaty, on Walkeshwar Road, very valuable household furniture by Dewji Canji and known makers, comprising dining table, chairs, sideboard, dinner waggons, dumbwaiters, carved cupboards and pier tables, meatsafes, rich glass, porcelain and platedware, silverware, rich oil paintings, marble statues, cottage piano, Rose's folding harmonium, large musical box with playing dolls, telescope, handsome cabinets upholstered drawing room suites, rocking chairs, roll top office tables, rich carpets, table ornaments, bedsteads, brass bedstead, mirror door almyrahs, bedroom chest of drawers, dressing and wash-hand tables, electric ceiling fans, upholstered swings, Gramophone with records, English enamelled washing stand with mirror and bath tube Godrej safe with stand, "Hopmobile" 7 seater 4 cylinder motor car with accessories in running order, etc.

The property of Madhavdas Gocaldas Kapadia, Esq., and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 27th September, 1924.

MENESSE & CO.
AUCTIONEERS.
No. 13, Hummum Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 24083.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE AND UNCLAIMED BOOKED AND UNBOOKED ARTICLES.

Under instructions from the B.B. and C.I. Railway Company and in accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railway Act, IX of 1890 Messrs. MENESSE AND CO., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 6th October, 1924 at 12 noon (S. T.) at the Grant Road Parcel Office.

A quantity of booked and unbooked Parcels Articles of clothing, books, umbrellas, etc., etc.

A descriptive list of Booked articles can be seen at any important Station on the broad gauge section of the B.B. and C.I. Railway.

MENESSE & CO.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 27th Sept. 1924.

AUCTION SALES.

MISTRY & CO.
Auctioneers, Valuers and Commission Agents,
Telephone No. 25152.

AUCTION SALE OF HIGHLY POLISHED TEAK BLACK AND MAHOGANISED COMPLETE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, TELESCOPIC SLIDING DINING TABLE AND CHAIRS BY DEOJI SIDEBOARD, CABINETS, WRITING TABLE AND BOOK CASES, BY ROBERTS RICH TAPESTRY LINED CHESTERFIELD SUITES ROLL TOP OFFICE TABLES, ENGLISH ROLLER ORGAN, GRAMOPHONE, CLOCKS, ELECTRIC FAN AND LAMPS PLATEDWARE ORNAMENTS, ETC.

TO-DAY AT 2-30 P. M. (S.T.)

Messrs. MISTRY AND CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction TO-DAY 2-30 p. m. (S.T.) on 1st floor of The French Consulate Building, Wodehouse Road, opp. Station Colaba. Very valuable handsome made to order household furniture by Roberts Deoji and Wimbridge catalogue containing, Telescopic sliding dining table, fancy mirrored sideboard, Ice box, Glass front crockery cupboard full sized chesterfield suite, Jacobian folding teapoys, Drawing room suite in 10 pieces, of sofas and chairs, Roberts cabinets and show cases, mirror and panelled almirahs, Dressing and washing tables, clothes and gown presses, low arm chairs, hatstand, store and meatsafe cupboards, best plated glass and crockeryware, etc.

Property on view and catalogues are published.

MISTRY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 27th Sept. 1924.

MESSRS. BYREN & CO.
Auctioneers.
87, Apollo St., Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF A VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY, SITUATE AT LOHAR CHAWL STREET.

Under instructions from Messrs. Sabnis Goregaokar and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagee, Mr. Baji Vishnu Nerurker and in pursuance of Powers reserved to the mortgagee under Indentures of Mortgage and further charges dated respectively 16th May, 1921, 6th July, 1922, and 4th April, 1923, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Bai Jankibai wife of Pandrinath Madanji, Messrs. BYREN and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction This Day, Saturday, the 27th Sept. 1924, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) the undermentioned very valuable property on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon and situate on the South side of Lohar Chawl Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, registered in the records of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 1167, New No. 6301, Old S. No. 1149, New S. No. 1813, and Cadastral City Survey No. 1604 of Bhuleshwar Division, admeasuring 1884 square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes formerly under No. 33 and now under C Ward No. 1045 Street, Nos. 152—154—156 and bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the East by the property of Ramji Chatur, on or towards the West partly by the property of Ramji Chatur on or towards the North by the said Lohar Chawl and on or towards the South by the property of the said Ramji Chatur.

Further particulars and conditions of sale can be had of Messrs. Sabnis Goregaokar and Co., Attorneys for the mortgagee at their office in Shilotri Bank Building, Tamarind Lane, Fort, or of the undersigned.

BYREN & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 27th Sept. 1924.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS,
123, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 2736.

BONA-FIDE.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE OLD INDIAN BLACKWOOD CARVED ARTICLES, PIANO, BILLIARD TABLE AND OTHER ARTICLES AT THE "SEA SIDE" OPPOSITE ADMIRALTY HOUSE SASSOON DOCK ROAD, COLABA.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO., will sell by Public Auction to-morrow SUNDAY, the 28th September, 1924 at 10-45 a.m. (S.T.) at the residence of Mrs. Johnson as above her household property comprising:— Chesterfield Settees and chairs, old Indian Black wood carved furniture, including chiffonier; curio cupboard, central tables, chairs, teapoys, pedestals, and stands, pier tables, Cashmeric Teapoys, old English Willow pattern and Coal Port wall Plates Chinese Jars, Drawing Room Chesterfield Settees and Easy chairs, Telescopic dining table and chairs, large sideboard refrigerator table glassware, crockery, platedware, well built panel and glass door almyrahs, cloth presses, chest of drawers, dressing tables, iron bedsteads, writing desks, also 1 His Master's Voice Gramophone with about 300 Classical Modern and G. and S. Records, one upright Piano one full size Billiard Table with marking board cues and similar other household articles.

The articles will be on view three days previous to the sale.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the name of the buyers and the balance shall be paid immediately after the sale is over.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 27th Sept. 1924.

HALF-WATT
PHILIPS'
LAMPS.

ELECTRIC

FANS
FIXTURES
ACCESSORIES
KETTLES, IRONS,
ETC.

THE LONDON EASTERN &
AMERICAN TRADING Co.,
HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

AMUSEMENTS.

PATHÉ-CINEMA
ROYAL·OPERA·HOUSE
THE FINEST THEATRE IN THE EAST

THE PREMIER PALACE OF THE EAST
TO-NIGHT 6, 8 AND 10 TO-NIGHT
MATINEE TO-DAY & TO-MORROW AT 4 P. M.

MAE MARSH
IN
PADDY-THE-NEXT-BEST-THING

A delightful film version of the charming story by Gertrude Page. Mae Marsh is the perfect "Paddy" and you will admit that her performance justifies the great name she has earned. A fascinating plot splendidly acted and set midst the superb natural scenery of Ireland have gained this picture the verdict of being the high water mark of British film production.

PATHE GAZETTE
WORLD'S NEWS IN PICTURES
FELIX TRIES FOR TREASURE

Prices: Rs. 2-4, Rs. 2, Rs. 1-8, Re.1—As. 8 and As. 4 Including Tax
BOOKING OFFICE IS OPEN AT THE THEATRE BETWEEN 9-30 a. m. and 1 p. m. and 5 p. m. and 11 p. m.

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.
128, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE JEWELLERY AND ORNAMENTS.

Under instructions from Messrs. Shroff and Lam Attorneys for Mr. C. M. Cursetji the surviving Executor of the Estate of Mrs. Prouchest Rustamji Cama deceased Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, THIS DAY, SATURDAY the 27th instant sell by Public Auction at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at their rooms No. 120, Apollo Street.

Jewellery and ornaments—Small blue enamel watch with knot broach, single stone diamond ring,—Hoop ring fine opals, Rubby rings, marquise ring, rubby and Valandi stones, very small loose pearls, gold bangles, pearl necklace, pearl necklace with pendants, pearl spray broach, large ear-rings with two enamels and other Valendi stones, gold turquoise broach with pendants, small turquoise broach with filigree work, silver chain belt with chain work purse etc., etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF GALVANIZED ROOFING NAILS, ETC.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, THIS DAY, SATURDAY the 27th inst, sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their rooms, No. 120 Apollo Street.

By order of the Bank concerned.
51 cases Galvanized roofing nails each.
One cwt. size 2 by 5,—2 1/2,—by 4,—3 by 3.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

1 Second hand rubber tyred Brougham.
1 Second hand rubber tyred Victoria.
1 Second hand rubber tyred office shigram.
1 Arab horse in harness.
1 Waler horse in saddle and harness.
1 Humbler Motor Car 7 seater 4 cylinder, 15-20 H.P., with Studbaker new body in perfect running order.
1 Handsome strong mimature glass fronted Landaulette.

AUCTION SALE OF PIECE-GOODS SHOPS AT SHAIK MEMON STREET.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esqr. the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 2341 of 1924 (N. H. Moos,—V/s.—Dharsi Lakhmidas) and Suit No. 4310 of 1923 (Kastoorbai—V/s.—Vanmalidas) Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on MONDAY, 29th instant sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Shaik Memon Street shop No. 180.

The business of piece-goods carried on by the parties as a going concern.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 27th September, 1924.

THE CURE
FOR
"DIABETES."
DR.S. RANGASWAMY IYENGAR
"DIABETES SPECIALIST."

Over 23 years' practical experience and awarded gold medals. Of the numerous certificates by patients as well as Chemical Analysers, the following are some certificates:—

Mr. VITHALDAS P. ATTAWALLA, Merchant, Bombay, writes:—"I was suffering from Diabetes for the last 16 years and had tried many Doctors of Bombay, but without any effect. I then put myself under the treatment of Dr. S. R. Iyengar and he prescribed a course of 45 days for me and that I was completely cured at the end of the course. Before I commenced Dr. Iyengar's treatment, my urine was examined by a Bombay M.D., the percentage of Sugar was more than 4 per cent. After the treatment, my urine was examined at Dr. Masina's Hospital, Pathological Laboratory of Bombay "Sugar was found Nil" which means a perfect cure of the obstinate disease which had baffled the treatment of many Doctors and physicians before. I really consider that Dr. S. Rangaswami Iyengar is a Specialist in this disease. I recommend him to all suffering from the bad disease for the rare quality and of its valuable Drugs."

Consultation hours:—8 to 10 a.m. and 5 to 8 p.m.

Address:—GHIA BUILDING, Khetwady Main Road, Posot Office, Girgaum, Bombay.

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE
WESTERN INDIA HOCKEY ASSOCIATION.
SPHINX HOCKEY LEAGUE.

(OPEN TO AFFILIATED CLUBS ONLY)

Entries are limited to 24 teams. Selections are subject to the approval of the Council.

Entrance fee of Rs. 25/- should be sent to Mr. J.C. Maitra, Hon. Treasurer, 28 Medows Street, Fort, on or before 1st October, 1924.

For further particulars apply to the Treasurer.

A TURNING POINT
in the Cinema Line
FROM TO-DAY.....THIS WEEK.
THE SARASWATI FILM Co.'s
Sensational—Historical—
Masterpiece.
SATI SARDARBA
Appears on the screen of
CINEMA MAJESTIC
—GIRGAUM.—
Money spent like anything in ——— making the picture more Realistic—
PHOTOGRAPHY—SCENERY—ACTING.
Everything the Best.
Don't Judge without Seeing.
Please Note the change in Time. Sat. Sun. Holiday Begins at 3 p. m. Week-Days begins at 5 p. m.
RATES AS USUAL.

IMPERIAL
TO-NIGHT
and during THIS WEEK
Presents
Kohinoor Super Production
"KALA—NAG"
or
THE TRIUMPH OF JUSTICE
Daily four shows:—5, 7, 9, and 11 P. M.
Extra show on Saturday, and Sunday at 3 P. M.
PRICE AS USUAL
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

AMUSEMENTS.

"EXCITEMENT"
AT
MADELEINE
When Six men love one girl—there's bound to be
"EXCITEMENT"!
Six nice young men had their minds made up to win NINA—
What was the poor girl to do?
Here's a picture that typifies the American Girl of to-day
FULL OF FAST ACTION,
Clean Comedy and plenty of
"EXCITEMENT"
A Universal Special Attraction
The "EXCITEMENT"
Featuring
Miss LAURA LA PLANTE
More Laughs than a Vaudeville show
More Entertainment than a three-ringed Circus!
Together with
The Latest International News and A Special Animal Comedy
3 Shows Daily—Commencing 6-30—8-15 & 10
Saturday—Sunday Extra Matinee 4-30.
SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES—
Re. 1-8—1—As. 12—9—6 and 3.
A First Class Orchestra will play appropriate Music to the picture.
A Special JAZZ BAND on Sunday in 6-30 show.
Please drive right down to the Steps of the Theatre
CINÉ MADELEINE
TRAM TERMINUS—GRANT ROAD

West-End Cinema
TO-NIGHT—THIS WEEK
A FIRST NATIONAL ATTRACTION
"THE BRANDED WOMAN"
7 Reels—featuring the popular Star
NORMA TALMADGE
Directed by Albert Parker from Oliver D. Bailey's sensational Stage play "Branded"—Adapted by Anita Loos.
CAN A GIRL OUTLIVE THE SHAME OF HER MOTHER'S PAST?
"THE BRANDED WOMAN"
Surpassing in Striking Scenic grandeur all previous productions of
NORMA TALMADGE.
SPECIAL CHARITY SHOW
in aid of the
SOUTH INDIAN FLOOD RELIEF FUND
ON
MONDAY NEXT—29th Inst—from 7 to 8-30 p. m. (S. T.)
Tickets can be had from Mrs. Bapsy Sabawalla, Pedder Road.
West-End Cinema
(NEW CHURNEY ROAD).

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.
TO-DAY & TO-MORROW AT 4-30, 6-30 & 10 p. m.
"MARY REGAN"
With ANITA STEWART.
EMPIRE THEATRE.
TO-DAY & TO-MORROW AT 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
"THROUGH THE BACK DOOR"
With MARY PICKFORD.
EMPRESS THEATRE.
TO-DAY & TO-MORROW AT 4, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
"THE PRISONER OF ZENDA"
From ANTHONY HOPE'S NOVEL.

YASHWANT SANGIT MANDALI
To-Night at 8-30 p. m.
'SOWBHADRA'
and
To-Morrow afternoon at 3-30 p.m.
"PATWARDHAN"
Bombay Theatre, Grant Road

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS ONE RUPEE.

Every additional word—ONE ANNA.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words 'apply Box No.....Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle"' to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED.—Middle-aged MOHAMEDAN GRADUATE or one having good experience in educational line to manage and conduct a school near Bombay. Apply Box No. 497, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R80

WANTED—TRAVELLING AGENTS and CANVASSERS on Commission for our most saleable Nutcrackers and other beautiful metal-wares. Terms and illustrated booklet from MANAGER, Chhatbar Coy., 4, Jamnagar, (Kathiawar).
A138

WANTED—A qualified NURSE and MIDWIFE for Dharampur State. Apply with testimonials stating terms and qualifications to S. A. DESAI, Chief Medical Officer, DHARAMPUR STATE, DHARAMPUR, via Bulsar.
A 20684

WANTED—A GRADUATE or an UNDER-GRADUATE with knowledge of English and Gujarati Correspondence and Accounts for Calcutta; pay Rs. 100 to Rs. 150 according to qualifications. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 506, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R141

WANTED—An experienced JUNIOR MARINE INSURANCE CLERK, quick at figures and knowing typewriting. Successful applicant must be ready to join at once. Apply to No. 23479, with copies of testimonials.
A 20778

AN experienced FACTORY ASSISTANT, capable of taking charge of Department, having worked in similar capacity in a factory working with cane and gur. Apply with testimonials stating full terms to Box No. 499, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R84

WANTED—A SMART GUJARATI GRADUATE or UNDER GRADUATE to work as Inspector or Agencies for a well established life office on decent salary with future prospects. Apply Box No. 505, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 20768

WANTED for a large factory in Behar (1) Competent and experienced MECHANICAL ENGINEER. Knowledge of sugar machinery and water Tube boilers preferred but not essential. Apply Box No. 498, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R83

WANTED—GOANESE HEAD BUTLER. Should be sober, well experienced and of amicable good disposition. Previous experience, if possible, in an Indian State. Pay Rs. 100 per mensem with free food and lodging. Travelling allowance and leave according to State Rules. Post pensionable. Apply with copies of testimonials, stating age, to RAJA MOHD. WILAYAT KHAN, A.D.C., I/C Household to General Raja Sir Hari-singh Sahib, K.C.I.E., K.C.V.O., Srinagar, KASHMIR.
A20772

SALARY Rs. 100—260 p.m. in 30 days. We can help you to these salaries. We have done this for others. Learn an absolutely NEW SHORTHAND in 30 days by post. Easiest, simplest and highest speed system in the world. Only 9 Characters and 3 Rules. Two days FREE trial. NO MONEY unless you are fully satisfied. Enclose 3 annas stamp. HAWAID COLLEGE, S. RAWALPINDI.
A S

WANTED for German firms and their branches in India, shortly to be opened:—Senior and competent ACCOUNTANTS, HEAD CLERKS, CASHIERS, SALESMEN, TRAVELLING AGENTS, CLERKS, knowing Shorthand, Typewriting, Mercantile lines, Banking, Insurance, Accounts, Correspondence, Import, Export, Customs, Clearing, Despatching, Filing and Warehousing. To avoid disappointment apply sharp before the 4th October for full particulars with 5 annas stamps, to EMPLOYMENT BUREAU, Bombay No. 14.
A R96

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A COMPOUNDER Gujarati knowing preferred. Salary 30-1-45. Apply with testimonials and experience Doctor C/o. Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R137

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—ADVERTISEMENT CANVASSERS, throughout India, for SADA-I-ISLAM, Muslim House, Ripon Road, Bombay 8. Liberal commission.
A R140

WANTED—A capable SUPERINTENDENT for the Bhatia Bal Rakshak Vidyalaya. Apply to the HON. SECRETARY, Post Box No. 108, Bombay.
A R94

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—POST in any Marwari firm by a young Gaur Brahmin graduate, knowing Hindi Bahikhata, Urdu and Nagri. Apply JAGANNATH MAKHANLAL, above Mumbadevi Post Office, Bombay.
B R142

A well qualified LADY SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON of long experience seeks EMPLOYMENT in any Female Hospital. Apply to Mrs. R. ELIAS, Bansda State (Surat).
R87

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO BE LET—For HINDUS only, an AIRY Bungalow with compound at Chaupatty. Apply DHIRAJLAL GHELLA BHAI, behind Wilson College, Chaupatty.
C R98

TO LET—Fort Corner of Cawasji Patel Street in Lakhani Building, also in Lakhani Terrace, near Hongkong Bank, Rooms for offices and residences.
C R75

WELL ventilated and good accommodated open on West side, BLOCK, ROOMS, GODOWNS, in Gordhan Building, No. 2, near West End Cinema, Charni Road. Apply Sir MANGALDAS HOUSE, Lamington Road.
C146

BLOCKS suitable and airy for Anglo-Indians, Europeans, and Parsi gentlemen at New Nagpada, opposite Richardson Cruddas. Apply on spot Tel. No. 41417.
C R10958

TO BE LET—In Oriental Buildings, Second Floor, West side, a Room of 778 square feet area with windows to South and West. Airy and central. Apply to the MANAGER, Oriental Life Assurance Co., Ltd.
C20769

TO LET—SHOPS, GODOWNS, ROOMS for residence and office use at Carnac Road, Abba Building. HAJEE MAHOMED ABBA & CO., 173, Jackria Musjid, Bombay.
C R52

TO LET—From 1st October, 1924, two OFFICE ROOMS, about 600 sq. ft. each with all conveniences in CENTRAL BANK BUILDINGS, Esplanade Road, rent Rs. 225 and Rs 200. Apply CENTRAL BANK.
C 147

TO LET by the 1st October next, the building at Mint Road near Fort Market, now occupied by Sanj-Vartman Printing Press, either wholly or in parts. Suitable for shops, offices, residence, etc. Apply D F. CAMA, Yusuf Building, 1st floor, Churchgate Street.
C R82

TO LET—To Parsis or to Europeans, 2nd floor of a large, newly constructed, chocolate coloured building, opposite two elephants Imperial Cinema, Girgaon Back Road.
C 149

TO LET—GROUND FLOOR in Green Villa with garden and modern convenience for Vegetarians high caste Hindus only, on Sankarsett Road, near Grant Road Railway Station. For particulars apply to B. PRASAD TRIPATHI at the above Buildings.
C R81

TO LET—Fort, British Hotel Lane, Apollo Street, next to Duke and Sons, in Lakhani Mansion, very large GODOWNS and PREMISES, suitable for printing presses also rooms for residence. Modern Convenience.
C R76

To LET from 1st September the whole of the upper floor of our Showroom Building 'The Motor House," at Hughes Road, now occupied by Carlton Club. Could be used either as a big flat or for a club. Rent very moderate. Please apply to T. R. TRATT (Bombay) LTD., Hughes Road Bombay.

TO BE LET TO HINDUS ONLY—Rooms, Single or Double, in (1) "SHORAB MANSION", Poibavdi, Parel, Junction of Dadar Road and Bhowada Cross Road and (2) "LUXMI BUILDING," Jehangir Merwanji Street, Sopari Bag Road, Poibavadi. Water tap and Electric light. Rent from Rs. 18 to Rs. 30. Please apply at the premises or Mr. BUNSHAH, "Parmanand Mansion", Forjett Street, Grant Road.
C R92

TO BE LET—Excellent FLATS in Ruby Mansion at Napean Sea Road, Dubash Estate, near Sea, from 1st December, 1924. Each flat having Drawing, Dining, four Bed Rooms and large Billiard Room with electric lights, fans, bells, hot and cold water, English baths and lavatories. Separate kitchens, servants' quarters and garages. Apply H. DAWOOD H. ELLIAS, same premises, or 165, Kambekar Street.
C R143

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

21 HOBBIES for Pleasure and Profit, Re. 1 only. Apply to Dr. MATTHEWS, Ganjpura, Jubbulpore, (C. P.).
N R143

MOTOR AND ACCESSORIES.

FOR SALE—An English (Aroll Johnstone) two seater MOTOR CAR with dicky seat, 1913 model, fitted with a Simms Magneto and a Zenith Carburator, in perfect running order, originally worth over 5,500 rupees, offered for only Rs. 950 cash. Apply immediately to Box No. 501, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
JA 100

FOR RELIABLE SECOND-HAND CARS that have been Overhauled and Repainted, call and see us We always have a good selection at bargain prices. FRENCH MOTOR CAR CO., LTD., New Queen's Road, Bombay.
JA 20091

MACHINERY, TOOLS, ETC

FOR SALE—One DIESEL OIL ENGINE, 270 H.-P., in first class condition, good as new, complete with double air compressor, etc. Also one HYDRAULIC COTTON BALING PRESS by Henry Berry, Leeds, complete with pumps, etc. Delivery can be given at Bombay or Calcutta. For further particulars apply P. O. Box No. 369, Bombay.
K20694

FOR SALE—Good Second-Hend 5 BEARINGS SINGLE ROLLER GINS of Platt Bros., complete and one Single Kappas opener of Platt Bros. Write to Post Box No. 3150, Bombay.
K R61

EDUCATIONAL.

INSTITUTE OF COMMERCE—Have you noted our results in BOOK-KEEPING and ACCOUNTANCY Examinations of 1924.

LONDON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE 35 p.c.
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We stand first in Bombay Presidency in LONDON Chamber of Commerce Examination in BOOK-KEEPING and ACCOUNTANCY. Apply for prospectus to PRINCIPAL, MR. BHARUCHA, Kalkadevi.
M S

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION—Established 1898.—The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects: Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes and all other commercial subjects Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor: GOPALDAS LALDAS, Princess Street, corner Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers, from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelop.

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Sunday Chronicle,"
Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

WANTED—All to buy the MYSTERIES OF NATURE. The book gives all round happiness. Apply for full particulars to DURJODHAN'S HERBAL HOME, P.O. Box No. 11416, CALCUTTA (B).
L

PROFESSION.

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY.

(UNDER SPECIAL DIET.)

Free sample packets of the infallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy. Postage As. 6 per V.P.P. Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, Nocturnal emissions, Dyspepsia etc. etc. and catalogue of Ayurvedic Medicines free. One anna postage stamp required for a reply or pamhlets.

PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy) 8, Nandjbagan Lane, Salkhia, (Howrah).

N.B.—"Leprosy and its treatment" a guide to cure Leprosy. Price Rs. 2 Postage As. 5 extra.

Correspondence strictly in English.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

PLANTA PRODUCTS.

1200 Chemists and Provision Merchants of Bombay and Suburbs sell PLANTA AGUE MIXTURE, CASTOR OIL, HAIR OIL, PAIN BALM and VINEGAR.

PLANTA DRUG MFG., CO.
Byculla, BOMBAY.
T S

JEWELLERS LTD.

JUST LANDED
A FINE CONSIGNMENT OF
CHINESE CARVED IVORY NECKLACES
TREASURE HOUSE
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

DWARKA
"TEMPLE" BRAND.
PORTLAND CEMENT.

IF you want BEST CEMENT, buy always the above. Superior to all other Indian Brands and Imported Cement. Government tests show marvellous superiority of this Cement. Apply for further particulars and booklet to:—

THE DWARKA CEMENT CO., LTD.,
2, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay.

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE:—

	Rs.
Corona Folding, New, Improved Model ...	207
Corona No. 3, Rs. 110, 115, 140, 150	175
Remington 7, Rs. 75, 8, 2 Colours	75
Empire 1, Rs. 90, Hammond Multiplex ...	150
Monarch, Rs. 110, Mercedes, German ...	190
Oliver 3, 75, 9, 160, Rebuilt 5, 190, 9	225
Underwood 5, 150, L. C. Smith 5, 125, 8, 150	225
Yost 20, Rs. 100, 125, All New Types	175
Remington 10, Rs. 135, 160, 175, 200	225
Remington 10, Brief, 160, 175, 200	225
Remington 11, Rs. 175, 225, 10, Policy ...	250
Mahrati Remington 9, Rs. 125, Visible ...	200
Gujerati Remington 9, Rs. 160, Visible ...	200
Brand New Yost No. 20, Latest, Any size	225
Remington Portable with Case, New	234

NICOLLS & COMPANY,
Typewriter Experts,
Opp. Petit Institute, Hornby Road, Bombay.
Telephone No. 21223.
T S

GLOBE'S TYPEWRITERS BARGAINS:—

	Rs.
Corona Folding New Improved, Latest	207
Remington Visible	148
Underwood 3, Rs. 150, Oliver 3	75
Oliver No. 5 Rs. 110 No. 9 latest	175
Empire No. 1 Rs. 90, No. 2 latest	140
Royal No. 10 latest like New	165
Rex Visible latest 110, L. C. Smith	140
Hammond Multiplex Portable like New	185

Ribbons, Carbon Papers. Repairs to All makes.

GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO.,
24, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

TYPEWRITER CORONA No. 3 Rs. 110
Remington 7, Rs. 65. Monarch Rs. 95
Oliver 3, Rs. 65. 5, 105. 9, ... Rs. 145
Underwood 3, 125, Hammond Multiplex ..... Rs. 125
Yost 15, Rs. 75. 20, Rs. 85 Brief ... Rs. 95
Remington Visible 10 and 11, 125 ... Rs. 135
Remington No. 9 Gujarati ..... Rs. 145
Remington 10 Factory Rebuilt as new.
STANDARD TYPEWRITER CO., 259/261, Hornby Road, (opp. Messrs. Cox & Co.) Fort, Bombay.
T

GREEN GRASS and HAY FOR SALE in any quantities, large or small. Moderate rates. Apply Box No. 502, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
T 134

BUILDING STONES FOR SALE, such as, Nagvad, Coping, Ladies, Headers, Copras, Road metal and Earth. Moderate Rate. Apply Box No. 503, Advt. Dept., Bombay Chronicle.
T 135

DO YOU REQUIRE KASHMIR PURE WOOL TWEED? Very attractive designs very cheap, and very durable. Write for samples to CANAUD AND CO., Srinagar, Kashmir.
T R42

AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURE belonging to Solicitor J. Norman-Taylor of Messrs. Crawford Bayley & Co., to be SOLD TO-MORROW at 10 a.m. (S.T.) at No. 35, New Marine Lines, in "Malden House." NOW ON VIEW.
T 148

FINANCIAL.

WANTED-CAPITALIST PARTNER, investment gradually limit Rs. 20,000 for successful Industrial line, best paying profits guaranteed, if desired. Apply H. G., care Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R R139

PUBLIC NOTICES.

FOR SALE.

THE undersigned are prepared to consider offers for purchase of about 500 tons English Pig Iron delivery early October, 1924, ex Quay in the Alexandra Dock. Particulars may be obtained on application.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Ballard Road, Bombay.
20742

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

LOAN NOTIFICATION.

6% DEBENTURE LOAN OF Rs. 160 LAKHS.

For the Improvement of the Water-Supply in Bombay.
REPAYABLE ON 1st DECEMBER 1954.

1. With the sanction of the Government of India, the Municipal Commissioner on behalf of the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay, hereby invites tenders for the above loan.

2. The Loan is raised on the security of the General Revenues of the Bombay Municipality subject to any prior charges in respect of balances of previous loans not yet fully paid off.

TENDERS.

3. Tenders for the whole or any portion of the above Loan will be recieved by the Municipal Commissioner up to 12 o'clock (noon), Bombay Time, daily from Monday, September 22nd, up to Tuesday, the 30th September, 1924. Tenders must be for sums of Rs. 500 or multiples of Rs. 500.

4. Each tender must be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay enclosed in a sealed cover superscribed "Tender for the 6 per cent Debenture Loan of 160 lakhs " and deposited with the Chief Accountant, Bombay Municipality.

5. The rate at which each tender is made must be specified in Rupees or Rupees and Annas ; it must not contain a fraction of an anna ; if a rate containing a fraction of an anna is inserted in any tender, such fraction will be struck out and the tender treated as if the rate did not contain such fraction of an anna.

6. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender or tenders and further reserves to himself the right to accept the whole, or such portion only, as he may think proper of any sum tendered for.

7. Tenderers, whose tenders are accepted, will have to pay into the Chief Accountant's Office the whole amount of the tender not later than the 21st October 1924.

8. In the event of the Loan being over-subscribed, the amount allotted at the lowest rate at which tenders are accepted will be divided amongst those who have tendered at this rate, in proportion as nearly as may be found convenient, to the amounts of their tenders, provided that no allotment will be made in respect of any portion of a tender thus distributable, which amounts to less than Rs. 500.

DEPOSITS.

9. A sum equal to 2 per cent. of the par value of debentures tendered for must be deposited with each tender. A separate deposit must be made in respect of each tender. Interest will not accrue until payment of the tendered amount in full is made as specified in clause 7.

10. Deposits must be in one of the following forms:—
(a) Cash or currency notes.
(b) A cheque drawn in favour of the Municipal Commissioner on a Bank in Bombay.
(c) Government Promissory Notes, War Bonds or War Loan, Bombay Municipal, Port Trust or Improvement Trust Debentures, blank endorsed.

11. Deposits not being Government Promissory Notes, War Bonds, War Loan, Bombay Municipal, Port Trust or Improvement Trust Debentures, will in the case of tenders accepted either wholly or in part, be credited in part payment of the total amount of an accepted tender.

12. If after the acceptance of any tender either wholly or in part, the allotment is not fully taken up by the date specified above, the deposit in connection with the tender will be forfeited.

13. Deposits on tenders, which may not be accepted either wholly or in part, will be returned without interest, on application to the Chief Accountant. Bombay Municipality.

INTEREST AND SINKING FUND.

14. Interest will be paid half-yearly in Bombay at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum and a sufficient sum will be set aside annually and invested, in such manner as may be authorised by the law for the time being in force to provide for the payment of the whole of the principal of the loan on the dates of repayment mentioned above.

15. Interest will be paid in Bombay by the Imperial Bank of India, Bombay, or such other agent or agents as may be appointed by the Corporation from time to time in that behalf as follows:—

From the date of payment in full to the 30th November, 1924, on 1st December, 1924, and thereafter on the 1st June and 1st December of each year.

16. To each tenderer whose tender is accepted either wholly or in part, and who pays the amount of the accepted tender on or before the date specified in clause 7 above, scrip receipts for payments made will be granted by the Chief Accountant, Bombay Municipality. Debentures will be issued in exchange for such receipts as soon as possible.

17. Forms of tender can be obtained on application at the Chief Accountant's Office or may be made out as per specimen printed herewith.

Brokerage will be paid at the rate of 1/8 per cent. to recognized brokers on tenders received on forms bearing their stamps in cases where tenders so received are accepted,

H. B. CLAYTON,
MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER FOR THE CITY OF BOMBAY.

MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
BOMBAY, 15th SEPTEMBER, 1924.

FORM OF TENDER.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION'S 6 PER CENT. DEBENTURE LOAN OF Rs. 160 LAKHS FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE WATER SUPPLY IN BOMBAY.

To

THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER FOR THE CITY OF BOMBAY.

I/we the undersigned hereby apply for———Debentures* aggregating Rs.———of the above issue in the terms of the advertisement issued by you, dated the 15th September, 1924, each Debenture to be of the value noted on the reverse, and I/we send herewith†———being 2 per cent. deposit on the par value of the Debentures, and I/we undertake to accept the same or any less number that may be allotted to me/us and to make the full payment in respect thereof to the Chief Accountant, Bombay Municipality, on or before the 21st October, 1924.

The amount I/we undertake to pay for these Debentures is Rs.§———per cent.

Signature———
Address———

DATE SEPTEMBER 1924.

*Denominations of Debentures to be filled in on the reverse. The Superscription on the Cover enclosing the tender must be clear and distinct.

†Here enter cash, cheque on a Bank in Bombay, or Government Promissory Notes or Debentures, as provided in Clause 10 of the particulars and conditions of the Loan.

§The rate should be entered here.

DEBENTURES REQUIRED.

Number of Pieces.	Value of each, Rs.	Total Value. Rs.
Total..		Total

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion	... Rs. 7-8-0
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Mofussil, advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

LUCKNOW UNIVERSITY LUCKNOW,

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of the REGISTRAR of the University, which will be vacant after the 16th October, 1924. The salary is Rs. 700—50—1,000 with benefits of Provident Fund. Preference given to graduates with experience of office administration. In addition to testimonials, two references are required. Canvassing will be considered a disqualification for the post. The appointment will be, in the first instance, on probation for one year. Applications should reach the VICE-CHANCELLOR of the University on or before the 15th October, 1924.

20753

THE HINDU SANATORIUM FOR TUBERCULOSIS KARLA.

Shall RE-OPEN as usual on and from the 1st October, 1924.

Full particulars and Application Forms can be had from:

THE HON. SECRETARIES,
The Hindu Sanatorium for Tuberculosis, Karla.
Sir Bhalchandra's Bungalow,
Girgaum, BOMBAY.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE

REDUCTION IN INTERMEDIATE CLASS FARES OVER THE BROAD-GAUGE SECTION.

ON and from the 15th October, 1924, the basis of charge for Intermediate class by the following trains will be reduced from 7½ to 6 pies, per mile:—

5 DOWN and 10 UP
Kathiawar Express trains.
Between Colaba and Viramgam.

F. J. H. SIEVWRIGHT,
Ag: General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 16th September, 1924.

20685

THE BANK OF MORVI LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the abovenamed Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company at 10-16, Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 27th day of September, 1924, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) to transact the following business:—

1. To receive the Report of the Board and the Audited Balance Sheet, and profit and loss Account for the year ended 31st December 1923.
2. To confirm the appointment of Messrs. P. B. Goradia, Dahyalal Makanji Javeri and J. K. Dadachanji in place of those resigned.
3. To elect two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
5. To transact such other business as the Chairman may place before the meeting.

By Order of the Board,
U. S. DESAI,
Manager.

Dated the 7th September, 1924.

THE SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from 26th September to 4th October 1924, both days inclusive.

20696

WESTON
Electrical Measuring INSTRUMENTS
Sole Agents for
INDIA, BURMA & CEYLON:—
M. S. VERNAL & Co.
5, Council House St., Calcutta.
P. O. Box 2320. 'Phone No. 1265.
Telegrams "PORCUPINE."

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

CONSIGNEES of cargo per Osaka Shosen Kaisha's steamer "Honolulu Maru' are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 26th of September from Japan, Honkong, Singapore, Penang, and Colombo and are requested to send their Bills of Lading to this office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge and for cargo in bags within three days after discharge. No survey will be held on bag cargo in single gunny. Messrs Ericson and Richards, Company's Surveyor will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to survey. The Bills for claim are requested to send this office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

MANAGER,
Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BOMBAY TELEPHONE COMPANY, LTD.

PARTY LINE SERVICE.

THE BOMBAY TELEPHONE COMPANY has introduced a two Party Line Telephone Service for residences with a subscription rate of

RS. 150 PER ANNUM PER TELEPHONE.

Any two persons living not more than a quarter of a mile apart may jointly take up the party line service. Each will have his own telephone number and can call up and be called without the knowledge of the other party. Service is similar to the ordinary residential telephone except that neither of the two persons can converse with each other, and when one of the two subscribers is talking the line is engaged for the other.

Full particulars will be given upon application to the Company.

20767

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

FROM October 1st, 1924, 1st and 2nd Class Coupon books each containing 24 coupons available for six months for journey between Bombay (Victoria Terminus) and Poona, Devlali, or Nasik Road (interchangeable between these points) can be purchased at the booking offices at these stations at Rs. 240 and Rs. 120 respectively.

A. E. TYLDEN-PATTENSON,
Ag. Chief Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 20th September, 1924. 20716

NOTICE.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VII OF 1913
and
IN THE MATTER OF GEO. GAHAGAN & CO., LIMITED.
(In Liquidation.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that as required by Section 209 of the Indian Companies' Act, a MEETING of the Creditors of the abovenamed Company will be held at the Office of Messrs. S. B. Billimoria and Co., at 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, on TUESDAY, the 14th day of October, 1924, at 5 p.m. (S. T.).

Dated this 24th day of September, 1924.

S. B. BILLIMORIA,
for Self and Co. Liquidator.
20764

TENDERS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for the supply of Disinfectants during the year 1925-26 will be received up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on the 8th day of December, 1924.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
KAIKHOSHRO N. R. RANINA,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office,
DeLisle Road,
Post Jacob Circle,
Bombay No. 11. 20773

BOMBAY PORT TRUST DOCKS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Manager, Bombay Port Trust Docks, at his Office at Ballard Road up to 12-0 noon (S. T.) on FRIDAY, the 10th October, 1924, for the removal of import goods from the Docks transit sheds for storage in the Trustees' Duty Paid Warehouses.

Form of tender embodying full particulars of the conditions relative to the work can be obtained on application to the undersigned at the aforesaid Office.

The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

When submitting tenders, covers should be superscribed: "Tender for Removal of Duty Paid Goods."

F. A. BORISSOW,
Ag. Manager.

Ballard Road, Bombay.
25th September, 1924. 20770

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr ABDUL TYAB ISMAILJI, of Bombay, Borah Mahomedan Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client Mr. ISMAILJI ABDUL TYAB.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 79, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground of which Krishnaji Bhau Vasudev is the Fazandar with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate on the West side of Nagdevi Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Subdistrict of Bombay, which said property now under Ward B No. 362, Street Nos. 285, 287 and 289, New Survey No. 2123, Cadastral Survey No. of Division and containing by admeasurement 7 feet in length and 33 feet in breadth including the gutter on the North and South sides thereof equivalent to 260 1/9 square yards be the same little more or less and is bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by the house belonging to Luhar Narsing Premji, on or towards the West by the Public Road called Nagdevi Street, on or towards the North by a house of Wandravandas Purshottum and on or towards the South by a house belonging to Veerji Cooverji but now of Rustomjee Khurshetji.

Dated this 26th day of September, 1924.

MALVI MODY RANCHODDAS & CO.,
20776 Purchaser's Attorneys.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT. No. 3102 of 1923.

ISMAILJI ABDULALLI AND ANOTHER ...Plaintiffs.
vs.
KALIANJI PURSHOTAM ..... Defendant.

PURSUANT to the decree absolute for sale made in the above suit and bearing date the 13th day of March, 1924, the following immoveable properties will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his office in the Court house on FRIDAY, the 17th day of October, 1924, at the hour of half past three o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

LOT NO. I.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the building thereon situate, lying and being at Walkeshwar Banganga Road, in the Town and Island of Bombay and in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 578 38/100 square yards or thereabouts and bearing New Survey No. 7261 and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Dharamsi Kalidas, on or towards the West by the Sea-Shore on or towards the North by the property of Vandravandas Purshotamdas Trustees for Bhansali Mahajan and on or towards the South by the property of Tribhovandas Venidas.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate, lying and being at Walkeshwar Banganga Road in the town and Island of Bombay and in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 439 square yards or thereabouts be the same little more or less and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward Nos. 3031 and 3035 (1) and Street Nos. 45 and 49 and bearing New Survey No. 7261 and which premises are situate at Walkeshwar in the Riggistration Sub-District of Bombay and which are bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Tribhovandas Venidas on or towards the North by the public Road leading to the Sea-Shore, on or toward the West by the property of Vandravandas Purshotamdas as Manager of the Bhansali Mahajan properties and partly by the property described above and on or towards the South partly by the property of Janardhan Vesudeo Chatre and partly by the property of the said Tribhovandas Venidas.

LOT NO. II.

One field situate at Mowje Keneri near Borivli in Pot Tukdi Bandra, Taluka Salsette, Zilla Thana, bearing Survey No. 34 admeasuring 1-9 dhep i.e. 22823 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards th East by tank of Kaneri, on or towards the West by the land of Ganpat Vithoba, on or towards the is to say, on or towards the East by tank of South by the land of Kasibai and Ahmedbhai Habibbhai Khot and on or towards the North by the land of Ganpat Vithoba Dector Bhavanishanker Balkrishna and Ahmedbhai Habibhai Khot. This land being Khoti land is not surveyed.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. Shamrao Mincheher and Hiralal Attorneys for the plaintiff's abovenamed at No. 95, Ash Lane, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 1st day of September, 1924.

H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.
20777

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Rev Dr. BRAZ D'MONTE and others, the President and Members of the Board of the Fabrica attached to the Cathedral of Our Lady of Hope Bhuleshwar, have contracted to sell to our client Raoji Premji the undermentioned property:—

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of land or gound lying being and situate at Jamboolwady-Takwady passage in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, admeasuring 53 2/9 square yards or thereabouts and being part of land bearing Collector's New No. 2244 and New Survey No. 21 and Cadastral Survey No. 35 (Bhuleshwar Division) with the messuages or tenements standing thereon assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 382 and Old Street Nos. 22-23, and New Street No. 1 and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the North by a gully, on or towards the South by a passage separating this property from that of secondly described, on or towards the East by a gully and on or towards the West by the Takwady Lane.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground lying being and situate at Jamboolwady-Takwady passage in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, admeasuring 62 2/9 square yards or thereabouts and being part of the land bearing Collector's New No. 2244 and New Survey No. 21 and Cadastral Survey No. 24 (Bhuleshwar Division) with the messuage or tenement standing thereon and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 378 and Old Street Nos. 15-16 and New Street Nos. 3 and 3A and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the North by a passage separating this property from that of firstly described, on or towards the South by the property of Jamsetji Edulji Banatwalla, on or towards the East by a passage and or towards the West by the Takwady Lane.

All persons having any right, title, interest, claim or demand into or upon the said property or any part or parts thereof either by way of mortgage, charge, gift, sale, use, trust, possession, inheritance, bequest, lease, lien, partnership or otherwise whatsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 13-19, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

Dated this 25th day of September, 1924.

B. K. DAPHTARY.
For Messrs. Daphtary Ferreira and Divan,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
20775

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the PARTNERSHIP business in producing Cinema Films heretofore subsisting between MANILAL KALIDAS and KAIKHUSHRU MERWANJI BILLIMORIA and carried on in the name and style of "Swastika Film Co.", has been DISSOLVED as from 31st August, 1924. The said Kaikhushru Merwanji Billimoria has taken over all the debts and liabilities of the said firm of Swastika Film Co., and under the terms of dissolution he has become entitled to all the assets, goodwill, stock-in-trade, etc., of the said partnership and the said business will be hereafter carried on by the said Kaikhushru Merwanji Billimoria in the name of "Swastika Film Co."

UNWALLA PEEROZSHAW & PAPA.
Attorneys for Mr. Kaikhushru Merwanji Billimoria.
20774

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 26.

The Bay depression continues to move in Nortawesterly direction and lies this morning over Hyderabad State. It has produced widespread and locally heavy rain in the Peninsula.

The rainfall has been nearly general in Central India West, South Central Provinces, Konkan, Malabar, Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad, Mysore, Madras Deccan and Madras coast North, and local in Assam, Bengal, Orissa, Bihar, East Rajputana and Gujerat.

A few falls occurred in Lower Burma, United Provinces and Southeast Madras.

The chief amounts are:—Whubri two inches, Jessore one, Dinajpur five, Purnea two, Kotah, Karwar, Calicut one and a half, Cocanada one, Poona one and a half Sholapur, Bijapur two, Belgaum, Parbhani, Gulbarga one, Raichur two, Mysore Mercara Madras one, Cuddapah five, Bellary two Kurnool, Masulipatam two, Gopalpur, Mount Abu one, Canada two, Vizagpatam three, Calingpatam two.

Forecast:—The decrease in Madras and increase in Konkan, North Bombay Deccan and West Central Provinces.

WEATHER AND CROP REPORT,

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 25.

Weather and crop report, United Provinces, Eastern Circle (Partabgarh District) week ending 19th September 1924:—Total rainfall upto 19th September 1924 is 28 point 96 inches. During the week under report harvesting of maize and bhadoi urd has commenced. Ploughing operation of rabi has commenced. Earthing of sugarcane thick and medium variety has remained in progress Complaints of rice early hopper are seen in locality to effect the paddy extremely. Sugar cane which had fallen down to rush of strong winds is being tied on account of continual rains. The kharif crops which were suffering badly are now improving.

Bihar and Orissa week ending thea 22nd September 1924:—Rain was general over the province. It was heavy in most districts of the Patna and Tirhut divisions and in Monghyr, Ranchi and parts of the Santal Parganas, Cuttack and Hazaribagh and light to moderate in the rest of the province. More rain is wanted for agricultural operations in parts of Puri where some crops have already been partially damaged for want of rain. Transplantation of winter paddy still continues vigorously in Purnea. Harvesting of bhadai crops is going on in many districts of Chota Nagpur and in Sambalpur. Standing crops are doing generally well except bhadai crops which have deteriorated owing to excessive rain in many parts of Bihar. The price of common rice has risen in two districts, fallen in six and stationary in the remainder. The average price of local common rice at headquarters excluding Angul is 6 point 67 seers a rupee against 6 point 57 seers of last week and that of maize is 9 point 75 seers against 9 point 14 seers. The supply of fodder and water is reported to be sufficient. Cattle disease is reported from 13 districts. The condition of standing crops in the feudatory states of Orissa and Chota Nagpur is reported to be fair but more rain is required there to ensure a fair outturn.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hrs. to 8 a.m. of 26th Sept. 1924.	Total since 1st June, 1924.	June 1st to 26th Sept. 1922.	June 1st to 26th Sept. 1923.
	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct	In. Ct
Colaba (Observatory) ..	0 00	47 69	72 33	77 77
Fort (St. George's Hospital) ..	0 02	54 15	66 30	84 55
Esplanade (Guk. Tej Hospital) ..	0 02	53 13	66 09	74 82
Byculla (J. J Hospital) ..	0 00	58 38	69 98	77 43

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA

Bombay, September, 25

Means of observations taken at 6. a. m., 10 a.m. 2 p. m. 4 p.m., and 10 p. m.	
Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.702 inches
Temperature of Air	81.7 degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78.1 „
Dew Point	76.5 „
Relative humidity of Air ..	84% „
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10) ..	7.0 „
Maximum temperature of Air ..	87.5 „
Minimum	75.9 „
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	NNE, WNW, NW, NNW.
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	141 miles
Fall of Rain	0.09 inches
Total fall during month	8.06 „
Do. do. year	47.69 „
Additional fall of rain upto 10 a.m. of 26th Sept.	0.00 „

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER Bombay mean Time. h.	m.	Depth on Still. ft.	in.	LOW WATER. Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time. h.	m.	Depth on Still. ft.	in.
	Sep.									
F.	26	9	42	26	10	26	3	12	17	10
		21	51	26	3		15	59	18	2
Sat.	27	2	59	26	9	27	10	4	21	6
		14	55	26	5		22	14	19	4
Sun.	28	10	50	28	3	28	4	34	16	6
		23	11	28	3		17	2	16	2
M.	29	11	23	28	8	29	5	9	16	1
		23	50	28	10		17	35	15	4
Tu.	30	11	58	28	10	30	5	48	16	1
	Oct.	..		..		Oct.	18	7	14	11
W.	1	0	31	29	2	1	6	27	16	5
		12	34	28	7		18	45	14	9
Th.	2	1	12	29	1	2	7	10	17	1
		13	12	28	1		19	22	15	0

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 26th September 1924, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear over north west of the province and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is locally in excess. Temperature did not differ much from the normal.

The United Provinces.—Mainpuri has had 0.28" of rain and Jhansi 0.18". Skies are lightly clouded over the east of the province and moderately to heavily clouded over the west. The air is damper than usual in the latter area. Temperature was almost normal except at Mainpuri, where the maximum alone was lower than usual.

Sind and Rajputana.—Kotah reports 1.60" of rain and Mount Abu 1.20". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded over east Rajputana and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in defect in upper Sind and generally in excess in Rajputana. Maximum temperaure was lower than usual at Ajmer and the minimum higher at Jacobabad.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Rajkot has had 0.60" of rain, Veraval 0.58", Ahmedabad 0.33", Deesa 0.28", Neemuch 0.23" and Indore 0.15". Skies are lightly to moderately clouded over north Gujarat and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. Vapour in air is locally above normal. Maximum temperature was lower than usual at Ahmedabad; the minimum was almost normal in the division.

The Central Provinces.—Khandwa reports 0.83" of rain, Akola 0.70" Amraoti 0.25" Nagpur 0.26", Chanda 0.23" and Raipur 0.10". Skies are lightly to moderately clouded over the east Central Provinces and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is locally in excess. Temperature was as usual.

The Konkan.—Ratnagiri has had 0.75" of rain, Marmagao 0.35" and Karwar 1.38". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded and moisture in the air is as usual. Temperature did not differ much from the normal. Bombay recorded yesterday a maximum temperature of 87 degrees .5 (2 degrees above normal) and a minimum temperature of 78 degrees .6 (1 degree above normal).

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Maegaon reports 0.71" of rain, Ahmednagar 0.14", Poona 1.29", Sholapur 2.42", Bijapur 2.50", Belgaum 0.89", Aurangabad 0.56 and Hyderabad 0.26". Skies are heavily clouded and the air is generally damper than usual. Maximum temperature was below normal in south Hyderabad and the southeast of the Bombay Deccan; the minimum was as usual.

General remarks.—The depression from the Bay, which crossed the coast near Nellore yesterday, is very feebly marked to-day; it has stimulated the activity of the monsoon in the Peninsula and the central parts of the country. Rainfall has been nearly general in the Konkan, Malabar, the Madras Deccan, the Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad, the east Central Provinces, Berar, Central India West, Gujarat and the west United Provinces, and local in south Rajputana, Kathiawar, the west Central Provinces, Mysore southeast Madras and on the north Madras coast. The chief amounts, besides those already mentioned, are, Mangalore 0.80", Calicut 1.36", Cochin 1.11", Trivandrum 0.29", Bellary 2.21", Cuddapah 4.58" Bangalore 0.23", Madras 1.17", Trichinopoly 0.31" and Masulipatam 1.11".

Forecast.—Rainfall is likely to increase in the Bombay Deccan and the north Konkan and extend in the Central Provinces.

Daily Weather Telegram for the 25th September 1924 issued from Simla.

The depression from the Bay has moved in a northwesterly direction and is now crossing the coast near Nellore. It has caused widespread and locally heavy rain in Madras and Mysore. The monsoon has also been fairly active in northeast India. Rainfall has been nearly general in Assam, Central India East, the Konkan, Mysore and Madras, and local in Burma, Bihar and Orissa, Central India West and the west Central Provinces. A few falls have also occurred in Bengal, the east United Provinces, east Rajputana, Gujarat, the east Central Provinces and the Bombay Deccan. The principal amounts, not mentioned in the Bombay Report, were.—Bassein one inch; Mergui, Dibrugarh, Dhubri two; Sibsagar one and a half; Cherrapunji, Dinajpur three; Khulna one; Udaipur, Pendra one and a half; Chitaldrug three; Tinnevelly one and a half; Cuddalore four; Cocanada, Vizagapatam, Calingapatam two; Nellore one and a half.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON FRIDAY, THE 26TH OF SEPT. 1924.

STATIONS.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	Total 1st June to date	Normal, 1st June to date.	Departure, 1st June to date
Punjab—				
Multan		0.15	5.03	+4.12
Rawalpindi	0.04	23.86	22.36	+1.51
Lahore		14.38	14.81	—0.43
Hissar		7.13	11.26	—4.13
Ambala		19.81	23.13	—3.32
Delhi		19.84	22.34	—2.50
United Provinces—				
Agra		21.06	23.15	—2.09
Mainpuri	0.28	31.63	22.38	+9.25
Jhansi	0.18	38.27	32.28	+5.99
Cawnpore	0.03	43.78	31.25	+1253
Allahabad		37.14	33.41	+3.73
Sind—				
Jacobabad		1.50	2.28	—0.78
Karachi		2.25	5.89	—3.64
Rajputana—				
Ajmer		30.99	18.19	+1280
Jaipur		37.46	21.53	+1592
Kotah	1.60	44.46	25.66	+1880
Mount Abu	1.20	60.83	57.39	+8.44
Kathiawar—				
Bhuj		7.20	13.23	—6.03
Dwarka		3.81	12.39	—8.58
Veraval	0.58	15.36	17.32	—1.96
Rajkot	0.60	23.76	24.66	—0.86
Bhavnagar Para		14.96	19.34	—4.38
Gujarat—				
Surat		41.80	38.08	+3.72
Ahmedabad	0.33	24.17	27.27	—3.10
Deesa	0.28	29.90	23.25	+6.65
Central India West—				
Neemuch	0.23	27.41	26.81	+0.60
Indore	0.15	32.01	29.01	+3.00
Central Provinces—				
Jubbulpore	1.03	56.12	48.75	+7.37
Saugor		38.34	40.35	—2.01
Hoshangabad		37.64	44.10	—6.46
Khandwa	0.83	24.88	25.93	—1.05
Akola	0.70	28.00	25.93	+2.67
Amraoti	0.25	22.00	27.24	—5.24
Nagpur	0.26	30.91	41.97	—1106
Chanda	0.23	31.08	45.24	—1416
Raipur	0.10	29.30	44.11	—1481
Konkan—				
Bombay		47.69	66.19	—1850
Ratnagiri	0.75	92.20	92.57	—0.37
Mormugao	0.35	86.56	85.22	+0.34
Karwar	1.38	112.18	107.12	+5.06
Bombay Deccan—				
Malegaon	0.71	19.78	17.72	+2.01
Ahmednagar	0.14	17.93	16.87	+1.06
Poona	1.29	20.36	19.40	+0.96
Sholapur	2.42	18.36	20.81	—1.85
Bijapur	2.50	11.36	13.19	—1.83
Belgaum	0.89	42.46	37.85	+4.61
Hyderabad—				
Aurangabad ..	0.56	18.06	22.82	—4.82
Nizamabad (Indur.) ..	..	..	..	..
Hyderabad	0.26	23.39	23.76	—0.37
Malabar—				
Mangalore	0.80	129.86	105.77	+2403
Calicut	1.36	135.10	86.60	+4850
Cochin	1.11	129.09	71.99	+5770
Ceylon—				
Colombo	0.85	38.78	20.58	+1815
Madras (Excluding Malabar) & Mysore.				
Masulipatam ..	1.11	21.42	23.35	—1.93
Bellary	2.21	14.7	10.20	+4.53
Cuddapah	4.58	17.06	18.09	—1.04
Madras	1.17	20.40	14.67	+5.73
Bangalore	0.23	20.05	18.24	+2.39
Coimbatore	0.09	23.46	5.46	+1804
Trichinopoly	0.31	10.38	10.77	—0.39
Negapatam	..	7.9	10.00	—2.08

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 26.

S S City of Canterbery, MacDonald, Liverpool.
S S Caina, King, London.
S S Honolulu Maru, Yamanoi, Kobe.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 27.

S S Macedonia, Redhead, London.

LOADING.

Sept. 26.

Steamer Varsova for Persia Gulf.
Steamer City of Canterbery for Liverpool.

S S City of Canterbury:—The City Line steamer City of Canterbery, 5236 tons, Captain K Macdonald, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool, with a general cargo.

S S China:—The P and O S N Company's English mail steamer China, 19680 tons, Captain A M King, arrived in harbour yesterday from London, with the outward mail of the 11th inst., a general cargo and 336 passengers.

S S Honolulu Maru:—The O S K steamer Honolulu Maru, 5750 tons, Captain E Yamanoi, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe, with a general cargo.

S S Macedonia:—The P and O S N Company's English mail steamer Macedonia, 5636 tons, Captain C M Redhead, will sail to-day from Bellard Pier Station at (2 p.m.) for London, with the homeward mails a general cargo and passengers.

EXPORTS.

Sept. 26.

S S Mirzapore for London:—43 bales Bristles, Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co.; 25 bales tanned cow hides, C. Rahimtoola and Sons; 4000 cwt. linseed, Volkart Bros.; 4000 cwt ground nut oil cakes, The Alliance Trading Co.

S S Macedonia for London:—8 bundles woollen carpets, F Hajioff 19 bundles Rabbitskins A Azizullahoff.

S S Castalia for Liverpool:—1000 cwt myrabollans, Mathuradas Bros, 22 bales cotton fly V N Joshi; 3 bales cotton cuttings rags, V N Joshi; 86 bales cotton waste B Karsondas and Co.; 100 bales cotton waste, Moolchand Tricumlal; 75 cwt cashew nuts, V Bhaskar; 1000 cwt tellseed oil cake, The Alliance Trading Co.; 375 cwts. Groundnut oil cake N V Valmohamed; 49 bales wool, G Sadhuram; 25 bales cotton fly, The Cotton Waste Trading Co.

S S Castelia for Glasgow:—2235 cwt linseed oil cakes, A. Bhanji and Bros.

S S Castalia for Marseilles:—154 bales cotton fly, B Karsondas and Co.

S S Castalia for New York:—40 bales wollen carpets and rugs, Fleming Shaw and Co. Ltd.

S S Pilsna for Trieste:—3000 cwt rapeseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co. 5 bales Grey cotton twist, Sassoon J David and Co. Ltd. 2000 cwt. till seed, Ralli Bros. 181 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

S S Pilsna for Piraeus:—61 bales grey cotton yarn, Sassoon J David and Co. Ltd.

S S Bredavon for Antwerp:—2000 cwt ground nut oil cake, The Alliance Trading Co. 265 cwt. Gum Arabic S Champsi and Co.

S Bredavon for Leith:—20000 cwt cotton seed, Ralli Bros.

S S Bredavon for Ghent:—432 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Umvolesi for Dunkirk—1000 cwt linseed, Ralli Bros.

S S Capodimonte for Genoa:—2000 cwt rapeseed, Volkart Bros.; 110 bales cotton, Vardhaman Bros. Ltd.

S S Canodimonte for Naples:—8000 cwt wheat, Ralli Bros.

S S Aki Maru for Kobe:—36 cwt sandalwood, E F Kavarana; 250 bales cotton raw, N Futehally.

S S Aki Maru for Honkkong:—122 cwt Jardaloo, Chung Tai. 2½ cwt dried Figs, Chung Tai.

S S Aki Maru for Shanghai:—8 bundles Rabbit skins, J S Narag and Sons.

S S Aki Maru for Osaka:—700 bales cotton Japan Cotton T Co, Ltd.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, Sept. 26.

S S Numidia, Agents Lloyd Triestino S N Co.:—

From Trieste:—752 bales Paper, 25 bales Glass bangles, 556 cases Glass bangles 150 cases Glass rings, 18 cases matches, 56 cases Iron chains, 26 cases Glass beads, 23 cases Imit jewellery, 420 drums calcium carbide, 30 barrels sugar of lead 135 bundles hurricane lanterns.

From Venice:—16 cases Baby caps.

S S Ormara, Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co.:—

From Calcutta:—255 bales jute twine, 260 bales gunnies bags, 197 bales hessian cloth, 34 bales Senna leaves, 795 bales cottons, 34 chests Tea, 86 pieces Teak Scantlings, 64 bundles Teak scantlings, 56 bundles packing mats, 52 bundles canvas tarpaulins, 77 bags Dry Ginger 1012 bags Rice, 17 bags cardamom seed, 81 cases Black Tea, 15 cases Hing, 345 cases Cocoanut oil.

S S Arcturus, Agents:—Volkart Bros.:—

From New York:—378 drums Lubricating oil, 500 cases Lubricating oil, 65 cases Lubricating grease, 140 cases chutney, 75 cases Bolts and Nuts, 400 bales old newspaper, 5388 pieces Brass ingots, 100 barrels corn syrup, 150 bags Dextrine.

S S Tysla, Agents Graham Trading Co., Ltd.:—

From Gothenburg:—42 bales newspaper, 119 bales paper, 128 rolls paper, 111 packages nails, 1858 kegs nails, 182 cases nails, 169 cases Petroleum Stoves, 84 cases Hinges, 3345 cases matches in zinc, 336 bars Iron 30 drums Turpentine, 404 bundles Faggot stele, 3758 bundles Planned Boards.

From Christiana:—52 packages paper, 150 bales paper, 4462 kegs nails 25 cases Nails, 265 cases Sulphur Matches, 80 cases Preserves 105 cases canned goods 565 cases sterilized milk, 450 drums calcium carbide.

From Brevik:—148 bales pasking paper, 21 bales Newsprinting paper, 363 reels news printing paper, 22 cases, Ferro Selicon, 100 tons Ferro Selicon.

S S Pilsna, Agents Lloyd Triestino S N Co.

From Trieste:—10 bales cotton yarn, 326 bales paper, 30 cases paper, 1463 cases glass bangles, 1000 cases matches, 93 cases Iron chains, 60 cases Enamelled plates, 42 cases Imit, jewellery, 44 cases cotton goods, 43 cases glass beads, 100 cases rice, starch, 45 cases enamelled ware, 166 cases Iron screws, 300 bags Iron Screws, 419 cases Hurricane Lanterns, 572 bundles Hurricane Lanterns, 1499 pieces Planks, 160 flasks Virgin Quick silver, 200 bags Nuts, 200 drums calcoum carbide.

From Venice:—164 cases Glass beads

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Sept. 26.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 17/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 9/16.
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 19/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 5/8.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/5 7/8.
Bank's buying T T 1/5 21/32.
Bank's buying D D 1/5 11/16.
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 587.
Bank's buying 3 M/st. D A Frcs. 647.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 637.
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 123.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 118.
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 165½.
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 235.
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 161.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 305½.
CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4.47 3/16.
London—Paris Frcs. 84.70.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 26.50.
London—Brussels Frcs. 92/40.
London—Rome Liras 102.00.
London—Berlin Marks ——
TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Quiet market.

London, Sept. 25.

Tele. Transfers 1/5 11/16 dull
Bar Gold £4. 12 5 quiet.
Bar Silver Spot 35 steady

LOCAL EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Sept. 26.
Market Rates.

Bank Telegraphic	1/5 9/16
Bank Demand	1/5 19/32
Doc. Acceptance 3 m/s	1/5 7/8
American Dollars	305 1/2
Hongkong Dollars	165 1/2
Shanghai	235
Japan	122 1/2
Singapore	161

Market Steady.
Rentes 3 per cent 52 1/4
Berlin Cheques on London 35
Bar Silver (Spot) 35
Closing Tone of Silver:—steady
Interest day to day loans 2 3/4
Interest 7 days market loans 2 3/8
Discount, Bank of England Rate 4 per cent since 5/7/23

STOCKS

London, Sept 25

Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90 £90½ plus 1/8
Victory Bonds 4 per cent £91 5/8 unchanged
War Loan 5 per cent 1929/47 £102 3/16 unchanged
Conversion Loan £77 3/4 4-3/16
Indian Loan 5½ per cent £101 1/8 plus 1/8
Indian Loan 7 per cent £108 1/4 unchanged
Consols 2½ per cent 57/3/8 —1/4
Rupee Paper 3½ per cent 46½ unchanged
Indian Stock 3½ per cent (Sterling Loan) 64 7/8 unchanged
Govt Securities 3 per cent 54 7/8 unchanged

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES

MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

Stockholm	16.80
Christiania	32.13
Amsterdam	11.58
Switzerland	23.53
Belgium Yesterday's	92.35
Athens Yesterday's	272.50
Prague	149.25

London, Sept. 25

Exchange on London in Paris 81.70
Exchange on London in Germany 18,700,000,000,000
Exchange on London in Italy 101.80
New York, Sept. 25
Demand Bills 4.47.00

DISCOUNTS.

London, Sept. 25

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st 3 11/16
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st 4 1/16
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st 4 1/4
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st 4 3/4

BULLION.

Bombay, Sept. 26.

Sovereigns ready Rs. 15/5/0.
Sovereigns forward Rs. 15/3/9.
Bar gold ready Rs. 28/10/6.
Bar gold forward Rs. 26/11/6.
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 23/13.
Bar silver ready Rs. 80/5.
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 80/9.
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 80/13.

London, Sept. 25.

Bar gold ready s. 92 5.
Silver ready d. 35-0.
Silver forward d. 35-0
TONE OF SILVER—
Quiet—Steady, continent bought, India and China doing nothing.

GOLD

London, Sept. 24

The small amount that arrived from South Africa was absorbed by trade requirers there is a moderate demand for shipment eirdet from Durban to India.

Bombay Sept. 26

Ready :—23-11-6

Vaida.	Opening	Highest	Lowest	At 6 p.m
Asho	23-13-6		23-12-0	23-12-0
Kartak	23-15-0		23-13-6	23-13-6

Teji Mandi.
Asho 0—4—0
Kartak 0—7—0
Tone—Market Quiet.

SILVER.

Bombay, Sept. 26

Ready :—80-6-0

Vaida.	Opening.	Highest	Lowest	At 6 p.m
Asho	80-10-0		80 9-0	80 9-0
Kartak	81-0-0		80-15-0	80-15-0

Tej Mandi.
Asho 0—12—0
Kartak 1—4—0
Tone—Market Quiet.

BOMBAY MARKET

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Bombay, Sept. 26.

To-day Reuter reported a sharp advance of 73 to 93 points in New York futures. The market opened easier but closed firm on heavy short covering and and fresh buying. Liverpool has been reported 23 to 25 points up. Early the market declined on hedge selling but later advanced on short covering and straddle buying.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugars' New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co., cable under date 25th instant, as follows:—

"Considerable amount of short covering. General feeling still against the market. Favour purchase on moderate reaction."

The rapid reaction in America yesterday seems to be due more to profit-taking than anything else.

The declining tendency of our market recently noticeable has now been checked and prices have reacted sharply in response to the rapid upward movement in America following the publication of the Bureau report. In view of the contradictory reports to hand from America it is impossible to say how far the present reaction will go, but the general feeling, both here and in America, is still against higher prices.

A sharp advance being reported in America the Marwari Bazar opened this morning strong at Rs. 463 i.e., Rs. 14½ higher than yesterday's closing rate for F.G. Broach April/May. At the opening Jobbers and Commission Houses were moderate sellers and the prices declined to Rs. 462. Around this level Japanese Houses and Bull operators were buyers and the values jumped to Rs. 467, but again gave way to Rs. 464 on Commission Houses selling. Around this level, on Liverpool opening being reported higher than expected, a well-known Indore operator and a Japan House began to purchase freely with the result that the market rapidly jumped to Rs. 477 and closed at Rs. 473½ at 6 p.m.

Fine Oomra December-January opened at Rs. 438 and steadily improved to Rs. 443 on buying by Shroffs and Commission and Japanese Houses, and after sharp fluctuations closed at Rs. 452. Whilst Oomra March opened at Rs. 434 and going down to Rs. 432½ steadily improved to Rs. 438 on Commission Houses and general buying and closed at Rs. 447. F.G. Bengal December/January was nominally quoted Rs. 402.

Our market for ready cotton was closed yesterday.

The Marwari Bazar and Sawree markets will remain entirely closed to-morrow, and we will not issue our market report.

THE MARWARI BAZAR—CLOSING QUOTATIONS 6 P. M

Bombay, September 26.

Fully Good Broach April-May ..		473 1/2
„ Good Bengal Dec/Jan. ..		402
Fine Oomra .. Dec/Jan. ..		452
Fine Oomra .. March ..		447

SPOT QUOTATIONS

Bombay September 26.

Description	Super-fine	Fine.	F. Good.	Good
M G Southern ..	585	575		565

E. I. COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, September 26.

Fully Good Broach	April-May ..		475
„ „ Bengal	Dec.-January		402
Fine Oomra ..	Dec.-Jan. ..		451
„ „ ..	March ..		475

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Sept. 26.

3½ per cent Government Paper Rs. 64/5.
4 per cent Conversion Loan Rs. 85.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 93/-.
5 per cent Loan due 1933 Rs. 97/2.
5 per cent Loan due 1945-55 Rs. 97/4.
5½ per cent Bonds due 1925 Rs. 102/8.
5½ per cent Bonds due 1928 Rs. 103/8.
6 per cent Bonds due 1927 Rs. 100/7.
6 per cent Bonds due 1930 Rs. 102/4.
6 per cent Bonds due 1932 Rs. 103/4.
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1955 Rs. 105/12.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 74/-.
6 per cent Port Trust due 1930 Rs. 100/-.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 73/8.
6 per cent. Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 99/-
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 73/8.

SHARES.

Bombay, Sept. 26.

The following are the closing rates:—

BANKS.

Imperial 1407/8, India 80, Central Bank 28/8 and Eastern Bank 83.

COTTON MILLS.

Ahd. Advance 465, Apollo 22, Bombay Cotton 570, Bombay Dyeing 805, Bradbury 5/, Century 400, Cent. India 550, Colaba Land 175, Coorla 190, Crescent 263/12, Edw. Sassoon 200xd, Elphinstone 43/12, Fazulbhoy 052/8xd, Finlay 740, Globe 65, Gokak 111/4, Ind. Bleaching 217/8xd, Ind. Manwa 416/4, Khatao 222/8, Kohinoor 1400, Laxmi Cotton 4700, Madhavrao Scd. 72/8, Madhowji 300, M. Petit 2850, Meyer Sassoon 142/8, New Great 422/8, New City 355, Pabani 375, Pearls 581/4, Phoenix 550, Simplex 285, Swan 965, Swadesh 610, Tata Mill 222/8 and Vishnu Cotton 1.75xd.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 190, B. Burma 321/4, B. Burma N. I. 76/4, Bo. Burma Pet. 5/14, Bombay Tramway 89/6, Bombay Steam 71/4, Bundi Cement 10/8, Katni Ord. 77/8, Katni Defd. 180, New India Insur. 14/8/, Shivrajpur 42/12, Tata Iron Ord. 14/8 Tata Iron Defd. 56/4, Tata Hydro 737/8 and Scindia Steam 8/9.

London, Sept. 25

Chartered Bank	£19 5/8
Hongkong Bank	£130.
National Bank	£ 42 3/4
Eastern Bank	£6 3/16
P and O Banking Corporation	£ 10½

London, Sept. 25

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

Total Bullion £128,400,000, no change.
Public Deposits £13,500,000 Inc. £3,100,000
Other Deposits £110,800,000 Dec. £900,000
Govt. Securities £41,700,000 Dec. £500,000
Other Securities £76,600,000 Inc. £2,300,000
Notes and Gold £24,300,000 Inc. £300,000
The Bank Reserve is 19.5 per cent of the Liabilities.

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

MESSRS. PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT

Bombay, Sept. 26.

New York Market, 25th Sept., 1924.

Previous Close.	Delivery	Opening Prices	Last known prices in Liverpool.	Closing Prices	Since Previous close.
23.50	Oct.	23.39—11	24.16+66	24 43	+93
22.80	Dec.			23.60	+80
22.82	Jan.		23.23+41	23.66	+84
23.13	Mar.			23.86	+73
23.30	May.			24.10	+80
On 24th Sept, Spot New York ..				23.75	—10
„ New Orleans ..				22.45	—43
On 25th „ „ „ ..				24.70	+95
„ „ „ ..				23.45	+100

Telegraphic market advices:—Market strong on speculative heavy short covering and new buyers for long side, based on the strength of October position, meeting hedge selling on this advance.

October highest 24.54 (1-57 p.m.), lowest 23.35 (10.06), range 119 points.

Liverpool Market, 25th Sept., 1924.

Previous Close,	Delivery,	Opening Prices.	Prices at 12 noon.	Closing Prices.	Since previous close,
13.18	Oct.	13.00—18	12.97—21	13.41	+23
13.02	Jan.	12.83—19	12.84—18	13.25	+23
13.09	Mar.			13.33	+24
13.12	May.			13.37	+25
13.06	July.			13.31	+25
Egyptian					
19.25	Nov.			19.55	+30
18.35	Jan.			18.70	+35

Telegraphic market advices:—New York sales futures on Wednesday last estimated at 360,000.

Much warmer. Light rains North Florida and Atlanta district. Entire belt generally fair.

(2) Good reports from New York. Straddle buying. Rains in the Eastern belt caused short covering; stoploss orders being reached.

American cross rate 4.47 3/8.

AMERICAN MARKETS

New York, Sept. 25.

COTTON:—
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports 36,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain 5,000
Day's Exports to Continent 8,000

OPENING TONE AND PRICES

Liverpool, Sept. 25.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

September	13.36	—.13
October	13.02	—.16
November	12.85	—.18
December	12.89	—.11
January	12.89	—.13
February	12.88	—.17
March	12.96	—.13
May	12.96	—.14
Egyptians:—		
November		19.08
January		18.20
March		17.85
May		17.75

CLOSING PRICES

Liverpool, Sept. 25.

Cotton Delivery	Mid. Uplands	G O C
Liverpool.		
September	13.76 plus	.22
October	13.41 „	.23
November	13.25 „	.22
December	13.22 „	.22
January	13.25 „	.23
February	13.28 „	.23
March	13.33 „	.24
April	13.35 „	.25
May	13.37 „	.25
June	13.31 „	.25
July	13.31 „	.25
Tone:— firm		

EGYPTIAN COTTON.—CLOSING PRICES

Liverpool, Sept. 25.

September	22.25 plus .50
October	21.35 „ .70
November	19.55 „ .90
December	18.95 „ .80
January	18.70 „ .35
February	18.50 „ .35
March	18.30 „ .35
April	18.25 „ .35
May	18.17 „ .35
June	18.11 „ .35
July	18.02 „ .35

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Sept. 25.

M G Bengal,—	
Good	10.10
Fully Good	10.50
Fine	10.90
No. 1 Oomra.—	
Good	10.30
Fully Good	10.80
Fine	11.10
M G Broach,—	
Good	10.30
Fully Good	10.90
Fine	11.30
M G Scinde—	
Good	10.00
Fully Good	10.50
Fine	10.80
Futures at New York	
October	24.43 plus .93
January	23.66 „ .84
March	23.86 „ .73
May	24.10 „ .80
Spot Cotton at New York	24.70 „ .95
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	23.45 „ 1.00
Futures at New Orleans	
October	23.40 „ .96
January	23.52 „ .84
Silver—Foreign mined	69 3/4

Liverpool, Sept 25

Mid American Spot —Universal standard 13.51 good inquiry
Egyptian F G F Sakellaridis 24.75
New York 11 a.m.
(As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

October	23.75
January	23.03
March	23.30
New York Noon Call	
October	23.83
January	22.98
March	23.25
New Orleans 10 a.m.	
October	22.82

WHEAT.

London, Sept. 25

Rozario Santa Fe 63½ lbs. S/O value buyers 58/6
Barletta Russo 63½ lbs. S/O value 57/-
Australian S/O buyers 59/9. Firm and fair demand.
Karachi Barley S/O sellers 44/9
Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs. C I F S/O buyers 59/6
Wheat Soft Red Karachi. per 492 lbs. C I F S/O value 58/6
Cargo, Barletta Russo 63½ lbs. paid for J/F shipment 55/9
Cargo, Australian, sailer January 60/-.
Tone.—Quiet.
Tone of Karachi Wheat:—Firm with a fair enquiry.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, Sept, 26.
(6-30 p.m.)

The following are to-days' closing rates as issued by the Bombay Grain Merchants' Association:—

Ready.	Bazar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	52 0 0	7 14 6
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	52 0 0	7 14 6
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	54 0 0	8 2 0
Rapeseed, Brown Etawa	12 12 0	13 4 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	12 8 0	13 0 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cownpore	13 10 0	14 2 0
Linseed, Brown Bold ..	13 2 0	13 11 0
Linseed, Brown Thin ..	12 9 0	13 6 0
Teelseed White 85-15 ..	81 0 0	16 10 0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25 ..	76 0 0	15 12 0
Teelseed Gajar 50-50 ..	74 0 0	15 8 0
Teelseed, Black	72 0 0	15 0 0
Poppyseed, White ..	13 8 0	14 4 0
Groundnuts	80 0 0	
Mowraseed	10 4 0	10 8 0
Barley	46 0 0	6 12 0
Castorseed	92 0 0	18 14 0
Cotton Seeds Ready ..		
Delivery	43 0 0	6 0 0
Forward.	Rs. a. p.	
Wheat, May	8 1 9	
Wheat, Sept.	8 13 3	
Linseed, May	13 12 3	
Linseed Sept.	13 10 3	
Groundnuts D-J ..	73 8 0	
Gujarat Castor Seed Asho	95 0 0	
Teelseed Gajar 85-15 D-J	16 8 0	
Cotton seed D-J ..	5 10 0	
Gujarat Castor Seed Vishakh	70 8 0	

SEEDS.

London, Sept. 25

Business was done to-day in Linseed Calcutta for S/O shipment at £22 3/4 and for O/N shipment at £22—18—9. In Linseed La Plata Argentine for N/D shipment to Hull at £20—16—3 and for J/F shipment at £19 5/8 In Rapeseed Toria for S/O shipment to Rotterdam and Hamburg at £23. and in Wheat, Cargo, No. 1 Northern Manitoba for October shipment at 60/6 and in Wheat, Parcel, Choice White Karachi afloat at 59/6.

LINSEED.

London, Sept. 25

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags S/O Done £ 22 3/4
Tone—Firm and dearer—Trad quiet.
Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net.—
O/D sellers 42/-
J/A Done and buyers 41/3

London, Sept. 25

Linseed La Plata Argentine was very firm and closed at £21 Sellers for S/O.
Cottonseed, Bombay closed firm at £11 1/8 paid and buyers for S/O shipment.
Castorseed, Bombay £21 1/4 S/O sellers.

London, Sept. 24

Business was done to-day in Linseed La Plata Argentine for Jan./Feb shipment to Hull at 19 3/8. In Wheat, Cargo, Choice White Karachi for Oct shipment at 59/3 and in Wheat, Parcel, Choice White Karachi afloat and for Oct/Nov shipment at 59/3. In Barley, Parcels, Indian for Sept/Oct, Oct/Nov and Nov./Dec shipment at 44/6
Linseed, Cottonseed, Linseed Oil are quiet. Wheat firm Rice quiet

JAVA SUGAR

London, Sept. 25.

Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta Oct/Dec. sellers 22/6
Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta Jan./March sellers 22/9
Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta June/July sellers 20/1½
Fine White Java C. and F. Bombay Jan./March sellers 22/11
Fine White Java C and F Karachi Jon/March sellers 22/11
Tone.—Holders are firmer and not much doing.

SUGAR.

Bombay Sept. 26.

Ready prices declined by about 2 annas per cwt. both in respect of Java and Mauritius Crystal Sugar. To-day's clearance including local requirements amounts to 2300 bags, showing moderate record of offtake.

Our Forward Market ruled steady with very narrow fluctuations. Java, Continental Beet and Mauritius Crystal Sugar prices (Forward Positions) declined by about one pence. On the whole the Market ruled steady but quiet.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the Bazar to-day:—

FINE WHITE JAVA SUGAR:—
Ready Rs. 20/7 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 15/4 per cwt.
Shipment Aug-Sept Sh. 22/1 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment Oct-Dec. Sh. 22/3 per cwt. F.B.H.
CONTINENTAL BEET SUGAR:—
Shipment Nov-Dec. Sh. 21/3 per cwt. F.B.H.
B. R. B. BEET SUGAR:—
Shipment Nov-Dec, Sh. 22 per cwt. F.B.H.
MAURITIUS CRYTAL SUGAR:—
Ready Rs. 20/3 per cwt.
Shipment Sept-Oct. Sh. 21/6 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment Oct-Nov-Dec. Sh. 21/7 per cwt. F.B.H.

Bombay, Sept. 26.

Demand for ready Sugar war not so good as before and dealers being anxious sellers prices for ready Sugars have been reduced by four annas per cent. all round. Sterling prices ruled steadier on account of rise in exchange and heavy shorts covernings. A very large quantity of white Java changed hands amongst dealers in August shipment at 22s. to 22s/4d and September at 22s. to 22s/2d and October/December at 22s/3d to 22s/4d all Free Bombay Horbour. There was small direct business in October/December at 22s/3d F. B. Harbour. Small business was also done in Mauritius Crystals November/Decr at 21s/9d to 21s/7d C.I.F. Karachi and Calcutta reported quiet but steady markets with very little business. Java reported steadier market with Firm Holders and very few sellers. London and Amrica keep steady with small business doing. Mauritius reported steadier market with good business doing.

The following are the Bazar rates and stocks:—

T.M.O. Rs 20/9 eq 22s/2d F B Harbour Stock 99,000 bags.
T.M.O. August/September 22s/1d F B Harbour Stock.
T.M.O. October/December 22s/3d.
Mauritius ready Rs 20/6 to 20/4 F B Harbour Stock 60,000 bags.
Mauritius October/December 21s/7d F B Harbour Stock.
Tone.—Holders are firmer and not much doing.
S S Begum arrived from Java with 60,000 bags.

WEEKLY REPORT.

Bombay, Sept. 26.

There is nothing special to record in our Ready Market since our last. Moderate purchase enquiries and very narrow fluctuations have been the principal features of the week under review. Prices have declined by about 2 annas per cwt. in the last week-end price-levels. Daily clearance including local requirements averages 2700 bags per day as against 2900 bags a day during the last preceding week. The highest and the lowest rates this week were Rs. 20/10 and Rs. 20/8 for Ready Java Sugar; Rs. 15/8 and Rs. 15/6 for Transhipment; and Rs. 20/6 and Rs. 20/4 for Mauritius Crystal Sugar.

Our Forward Market this week has witnessed very narrow fluctuations throughout the week. The highest and the lowest rates this week were Sh. 22/3 and Sh. 22/1 for Aug-Sept. Sh. 22/4 and Sh. 22/2 for Oct-Dec. Shipment for Java Sugar, and Sh. 21/6 and Sh. 21/3 for Nov-Dec. shipment for Continental Beet Sugar and Sh. 22 and Sh. 21/10 for Nov-Dec. Shipment for B. R. B. Beet Sugar and Sh. 21/9 and Sh. 21/7 for Sept-Oct.; Sh. 21/8 and Sh. 21/6 for Oct-Nov-Dec. shipment for Mauritius Crystal Sugar.

Total Stocks inclusive of fresh arrivals of 60,000 bags of Java Sugar per S.S. Begum, are estimated at 65,000 bags of Java Sugar and 60,000 bags of Mauritius Crystal Sugar.

The following are the quotations ruling the Bazar at present:—

FINE WHITE JAVA SUGAR:—
Ready Rs. 20/9 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 15/6 per cwt.
Shipment Aug-Sept. Sh. 22/2 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment Oct-Dec. Sh. 22/3 per cwt, F.B.H.
CONTINENTAL BEET SUGAR:—
Shipment Nov-Dec. Sh. 21/10 per cwt. F.B.H.
B. R. B. BEET SUGAR:—
Shipment Sep-Oct. Sh. 21/7 per cwt. F.B.H.
MAURITIUS CRYSTAL SUGAR:—
Ready Rs. 20/4 per cwt.
Shipment Sep.-Oct Sh. 21/7 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment Oct-Nov-Dec. Sh. 21/6 per cwt. F.B.H.

METAL REPORT.

London, Sept. 25

Tin Block £235 3/4

London, Sept. 25.

English best Selected Copper £65½
Standard Copper G M B £62 1/4
Copper Braziers £83
Yellow Metal £7 7/8
Hard Spelter £28
Corrugated Sheets £18 3/4

BRASS.

Bombay, September 26.

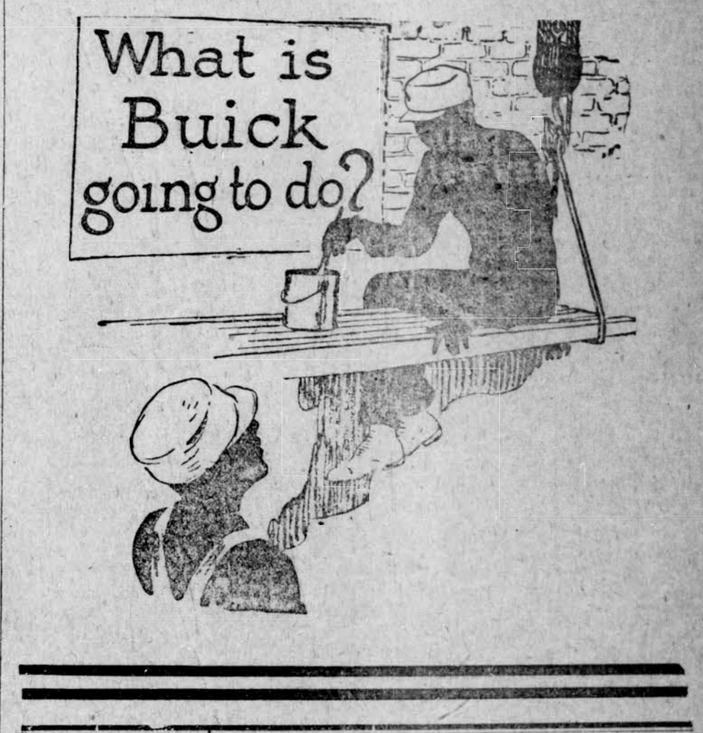
	Per md	Rs. a. p
Brass English	3/4	61 0 0
Do	1	62 0 0
Do	1 1/4	61 0 0
Do	1 1/2	61 0 0
Do	1 3/4	61 0 0
Do	2	61 0 0

COPPER

Bombay, September, 26.

	Per md.	Rs. a. p
Copper, English	3/4	66 0 0
Copper	1	66 8 0
Copper	1 1-4	66 0 0
Copper, American ..	1 1-2	67 0 0
Copper	1 3-4	67 0 0
Copper	2	67 0 0
Japanese Copper Bars ..		62 0 0
Panchloka Joint		29 0 0
Copper, English Bars		61 0 0
Brass Bars		41 8 0
Patklai		53 0 0
Lead, Country		23 0 0
German Brass, Metal 3-4 ..		59 0 0
„ „ „ to 1 ..		58 12 0
„ „ 1 1-4 to 1 1-2. 1 3-4 to 2		58 12 0
Engl Copper 1 1/2 to 1 3-4 to 2		66 0 0
American Copper 3-4		67 0 0
„ „ „ to 1		67 8 0
„ „ 1 1-4		67 0 0

(For other commercial see page 12.)



SHARE BAZAR.

Bombay, Sept. 26

	12 to 1 O/O.	1 to 2 O/O.	2 to 3 O/O.
Ahmedabad Advance ..	470	..	465
Bombay Cotton ex-divi. ..	575	..	5 0
Bombay Dyeing	810-800-812-8	10-807-8	2-8-8 5
Century	410 15-2-8-10	406-4	395-400
Nagpur	553-12-52-8-50 51-4	552-8	550
Colaba	175-76-4	175	175
Crescent ex-divi	265-71-4-65-66-4	265	62-8-263-12
Indore ex divi	420-25-12-8-21-4	22-8-415	17-8-12-8-416-4
Kohinoor	1400	..	1400
New Great	432-8-27-8-22-8-30	28-12-31-4-426-4	20 17-8-422-8
Pearl ex-divi.	595-96-4-89-88-12	87-8-582 8	86-80-77-8-582-4
Phoenix ex-divi.	560	..	550
Pharocha	120	..	118-12
Simplex	292 8-87-8-85 91-4	290	285
Swan ex-divi.	965	..	965
Swadesh	612-8-595-612-8	7-8-25-612-8	610
Pabni ex-divi.	385	..	375
Fazal ex-divi.	955-50-52-12	52-12-952-8	952-8
Mathuradas	240	..	240
Tata Mill	235	..	222-8
Globe	70	..	65
Mysore ex-divi.	120	..	120
Madhavji	305-290-95	295	3 0
Finlay ex-divi.	745	..	740
Gokak	112-8	..	111-4
Edward Sassoon	205	..	200
Meyer Sassoon	145	..	142-8
Ale ex	190	..	95-190
Bombay Burma Old ex-divi.	327-8	..	321-4
Bombay Elec. Tram ..	89-6	90	89-6
Bombay Steamer Ordy ..	72-8	..	71-4
Bundi Cement	10-8	..	10-8
Central E. Mining	27-8	..	28
Indian Cement	55	..	53-12
Tata Steel Ordy.	14-4	..	14-4
Tata Steel Defd. ..	55	55	56-4

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Poona Races: Big Meeting: 3rd Day.
The S.S. "Macedonia" with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.
Rovers Tournament—(Semi-Final) Winners of West Kents and Durhams vs. Winners of Dragoon vs. Middlesex.

MONDAY, Sept. 29.

In aid of the South India Flood Relief Fund: "The Brandad Woman"a Norma Talmadge film. West-End Cinema, 7 and 8-30 p.m.
5th Ordinary General Meeting of the New India Assurance Co., Central Bank Building, Esplanade Road, Fort.

TUESDAY, Sept. 30.

University Reform Committee Re-assembles, University Convocation Hall, 5-30 p.m.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

Sept. 27 (Sat.) Sunrise 6h. 2m. Sunset 6h 32m
Sept. 28 (Sun) Sunrise 6h 28m. Sunset 6h. 31m.
Sept. 29 (Mon) Sunrise 6h 29m. Sunset 6h 30m
Sept. 30 (Tue) Sunrise 6h. 29m. Sunset 6h. 29m
Oct 1 (Wed.) Sunrise 6h 29m. Sunset 6a 29m.
Oct. 2 (Thu.) Sunrise 6h. 29m. Sunset 6h. 28m.
Oct. 3 (Fri.) Sunrise 6h. 29m, Sunset 6h. 27m.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P. & O. Mail Steamer "Dongola" with the Mails from Bombay of 20th instant arrived at Aden at 7-30 a.m. on the 25th instant.

The P. & O. Mail Steamer "Mongolia" carrying Bombay Mails of 20th instant ex S.S. "Dongola left Aden at 12-30 p.m. on the 25th instant.

The B. I. S.S. "Morvada" which left London on the 12th instant arrived at Port Said at 9 p.m. on the 24th idem and left there at 7 a.m. on the following day.

CITY'S HEALTH.

The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of 25th September, 1924 to 6 a.m. of 26th September, 1924:—

Disease	Attacks	Deaths
Small-pox	1	nil.
Cholera	nil	nil.
Plague	nil	nil.
Influenza	nil	nil.

Total mortality (exclusive of still-born) 109
Total mortality this day last year 113.

The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of 24th September, 1924 to 6 a.m. of 25th September, 1924.

Disease	Attacks	Deaths
Small-pox	nil	nil.
Cholera	nil	nil.
Plague	nil	nil.
Influenza	nil	nil.

Total mortality (exclusive of still-born) 97.
total mortality this day last year 100.

During the 38th week of 1924, i.e. the week ending 20th September, 1924, the total mortality 780 was 28 less than in the preceding week the death-rate rezistered was 32.71. The mortality for the 38th week of 1923 was 727 and death-rate 30.98 and the average mortality for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium 1919-1923 was 851 and death-rate 39.82.

The number of death from Influenza during the week was 3 and that from diseases of the Respiratory System 265 as against 1 and 27 respectively in the preceding week. Out of the total deaths 189 were among infants under one year of age; 21 deaths occurred among recent arrivals from the mofussil who at the time of their death had resided for less than ten days in the City.

Cholera caused 3 attacks and nil death. Small-pox caused 2 attacks and 3 death. Plague was absent during the week.

The number of live births registered during the week was 436 and compares favourably with that for the 38th week of 1923 when the figure was 381 and with the quinquennial average for the corresponding weeks in the five years (1919-1923) viz. 398.

TUESDAY'S RETURNS.

Statement showing the total mortality from 6 a.m. of 23rd September 1924, to 6 a.m. of 24th September, 1924.

Disease	Attacks	Deaths
Small-pox	2	nil.
Cholera	nil	nil.
Plague	nil	nil.
Influenza	nil	nil.

Total mortality (exclusive of still-born) 94.
Total mortality this day list year 106.

PRARTHANA SAMAJ.

Mr. V. G. Bhandarkar will conduct the weekly Divine Service in the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaum, on Sunday, the 28th Sept., 1924 at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.). All are invited to attend.

The morning Divine Service will be conducted by Mr. J. G. Gadre at 7-30 a.m. (S.T.).

Ram Mohan Roy Anniversary will be celebrated in the Bombay Prarthana Samaj, today, (Saturday, the 27th inst.) There will be Divine Service in the morning at 8 a.m. In the evening Prof. R. P. Kar, M.A., will deliver on life and work of "Raja Ram Mohan Roy" at 6 p.m.

KATHIAWAR PRAJA MANDAL.

A meeting of the Kathiawaris of Bombay will be held to-morrow (Sunday) at 8 p.m. at Hirabag, near C.P. Tank to pray for Mahatmaji's fast.

SHRI SHIVAJI MAHARAJA'S MEMORIAL.

A public meeting will be held under the presidentship of the Hon. Mr. B. V. Jadhav, Minister of Education, to resolve to have a literary memorial of Shivaji Maharaja, to-morrow, (Sunday) at 4 p.m. (S.T.) in the Hall of the Lady Northcote Orphanage at Chinchpokly. All are requested to attend.

Y. M. MUSLIM ASSN.

The usual weekly meeting of Young Men's Muslim Association will take place to-morrow (Sunday) at 5 p.m. (S.T.) in the Hall of the Association, and Mr. Mohamad Shafi Ahmad, M.A., will speak on wealth.

"INDIAN YOUTH OF TO-MORROW."

A lecture on "The Indian Youth of To-morrow" will be delivered by Mr. K. S. Thakore, Editor "Prabodhan" at 4 p.m. to-morrow (Sunday) at Kuria Vidyarthi Mandal's place opp. the Railway Station.

I. E. S. PAST STUDENTS' UNION, DADAR.

Under the auspices of the above Union Prof Datto Vaman Potdar will deliver a lecture in Marathi, on "The University Reform and the Poona Vidyapeeth" to-morrow, (Sunday), at 6-30 p.m. in Pinto Villa.

MYSORE MUSIC.

At music concert will be given by Sangit Vidwan B. S. Gangadhariah, B.A., of Mysore to-morrow (Sunday) from 4 p.m. to 8 p.m. (S.T.) at Dadoba Jagannath Marriage Hall, Gamdevi.

BUDDHA SOCIETY.

The usual fortnightly class of the Society will be conducted by Prof. N. K. Bhagwat, M.A., to-morrow (Sunday) at 9 a.m. at Nair Building, Sandhurst Road, Bombay. The subject for the class will be "Six Meditations in Buddhism."

RAMAKRISHNA MISSION S. I. FLOOD RELIEF.

There will be procession of the volunteers for the above Flood Relief to-morrow (Sunday) The procession begins from Bori Bunder and will go to Madhava Bagh, through Dhobi Talao, Kalbadevi and Kandewadi and from Mumbadevi to Girgaum Back Road.

Swami Sarvananda has kindly consented to lead the procession. Volunteers are requested to meet at Bori Bunder at 1 p.m. (S.T.) positively.

ANAVILS' CONDOLENCE MEETING.

A meeting of the Bombay Anavils will be held to-morrow (Sunday)) at 4-30 p.m. at Hirabag, near C. P. Tank to express sorrow at the death of Mr. Manmohanrai H. Desai when Mr. B. J. Desai, Advocate will preside.

ASSAGAO UNION.

The Board of Management of the Assagao Union have awarded the Dr. Gelasio Dalgado Scholarship of Rs. 50 to Master Francis Pinto of Karachi. The Scholarship has been established to perpetuate the memory of the minent Assagouense, and is awarded to a candidate who stands highest among the Assagouenses at the School Leaving Certificate Examination, provided he is classed within the first two hundred.

BORIVLI CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The annual general election of the Managing Committee of Borivli Congress Committee will take place to-morrow (Sunday) at National School Buildings, at 8-30 a.m. (S.T.) Attention of all voters as well as candidates is drawn to the resolutions passed at the All-India Congress Committee meeting at Ahmedabad.

GHAT-KOPAR VILLAGE CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The annual general meeting of the members of this Committee will be held on Sunday the 28th inst., at 8-30 a.m. (S.T.) at the Committee's office to consider the reply of the A. I. C. C. to consider the suggestion for alteration of the constitution, to elect the Managing Committee for the year beginning with 1st October, 1924, and to do any other urgent work.

MEETING AT DADAR.

A mass meeing of the residents of Dadar, will be held, on Sunday, the 28th inst., at 4 p.m. (S.T.) sharp, in the open space opposite Bhandke Building, No. 2, Lady Jamsetji Road, Dadar, to congratulate Mahatma Gandhi on his 56th Birthday and to offer prayers to the Almighty God, to give him long life and strength and to request Mahatmaji to stop his long fast, immediately, in the interest of the nation. Drs. Savarker, Velkar, Mrs. Vasantikabai Gokhale, Messrs. Natrajan, Kelkar, Ogle, and other prominent leaders will speak.

WALL COLLAPSE INJURES A PERSON.

At about 12 noon on Thursday a portion of wall of the Dye Manufacturing Co., belonging to Messrs. Pragji Soorji and Co., and situate at Khetwady Main Road, suddenly collapsed and injured seriously a Hindu man passing along. The injured person was removed to the J. J. Hospital where he has been detained for treatment. The wall was by 12 and was not in sound condition of life. On receipt of information the Fire Brigade Ambulance, under Mr. Nagle, immediately repaired to the scene and removed the debris and conveyed the injured man to the hospital. Inspector Jeffris was also present and supervised the excavacating operations.

MATUNGA RESIDENTS' MEETING.

Under the auspices of the Matunga Residents Association a public meeting was held on Sunday last at Shree Vishrani Bhuvan, residing by Mr. Ghelaboi Hansraj when undermentioned resolutions were passed: (1) This public meeting of the Matunga residents supports the resolution brought by Mr. K. F. Nariman in the Bombay Legislative Council for the extention of the Rent Act and requests the Bombay Swarajist Party to try their best to extend the Rent Act. (2) This public meeting of the Matunga Residents requests the G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railway Companies to reduce the fares in the suburban season tickets of the third class, as well as requests the steamer companies to reduce their fares between Bombay Karachi, Kathiawad and Karachi. (3) This public meeting empowers the President to forward the copies of these resolutions to Mr. H. R. Jaykar, the agents of G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railway Companies and Steamer Companies, Bombay Governor, Municipal Corporation, the Traffic Relief Association as well as to the members of the Railway Advisory Committee.

A NOVEL INCIDENT.

A LADY THRASHES A JOURNALIST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 26

A novel story is published by "Forward" this morning as to how and Indian lady (a Swarajist) dealt with an Indian Journalist whose paper it is alleger, published a statement about her which she considered objectionable. According to "Forward", Shrimati Santosh Kumari Gupta, the lady in question, visited the office of the Indian vernacular newspaper concerned and enquired who the Editor was and on the Editor disclosing his identity gave him a sound thrashing for what he has written. The Editor, it is stated, was altogether put out by so sudden and summary a punishment and humbly apologised, disclaiming any responsibility for the offending writing. It was then pointed out to him that the offence was repeated in the paper on that very afternoon. The incident, it is stated, was witnessed by a crowd who were attracted from the neighbouring square by the noise.

EUROPEANS SENTENCED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AGRA, Sept. 26.

Captain Galvin, late I.A.R.O. has been sentenced to six months imprisonment by the District Magistrate of Agra for obtaining money on a cheque on a bank where he had no account. Another man named Stall was sentenced by the same magistrate to fifteen months for dishonest purchase of goods when he had no money to pay for them. Both the men have been sent to Nainital jail.

BREACHES IN M. S. M, RAILWAY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

The District Traffic Superintendent, Waltair, M.S.M. Ry. wires under date 26th:—

Owing to excessive rain line at mile 449/22 to 27 and 450/5/6 between Yellamanchili and Bayyavaram on the Calcutta-Madras main line breached about 400 feet this morning. Transhipment of mails only is possible. Passengers cannot be transhipped at present. Through running is not likely to be resumed within two days.

DEATH OF SIR CURRIMBHOY.

PHILANTHROPIST AND MERCHANT-PRINCE.

The late Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Bart, was born on 18th November, 1840 and was the son of the late Mr. Ebrahim Pabaney, a prominent Khoja ship-owner whose vessels traded between the Kathiawar and the Arabian coasts, with their headquarters at Cutch Mandvi. Sir Currimbhoy was the youngest of four brothers, and when, in 1857, his father died, he was left, at the age of sixteen, to fight life's battle. He was endowed with a shrewd business mind, and, younger as he was, launched into commercial life on his own account. He soon discerned the possibilities of an expanding trade with China and Japan, and opened a branch of his firm at Hongkong; this was the forerunner of branches at Kobe, Shanghai, Singapore and Calcutta, and agencies in many other Eastern cities. These branches and agencies enabled Sir Currimbhoy to build up a vast and lucrative trade in cotton, silk, tea, opium, yarn, sugar, etc., and the firm was recognised as one of the largest and most influential in the East. In due course Sir Currimbhoy turned his attention to mill industry, and the Currimbhoy, Mahomedbhoy, Ebrahim Pabaney, Crescent and Fazulbhoy, Pearl; Indore Malwa, United, Premier, Indian Dyeing and Bleaching Mills are the outcome of his energies in this direction. To these have recently been added the Kasturchand, Madhavrao Scindia, Mathuradas, Bradbury and Ceylon Mills till recently under the agency of Mr. Mathuradas Goculdas. In connection with the mills are the ginning factories established at Yeotmal, Katol, the Berars, Indore, and elsewhere; these supply the cotton needed, placing Sir Currimbhoy's mills in a very advantageous position, especially when there had existed a shortage of cotton in the markets of the world.

PART IN CIVIC LIFE.

Sir Currimbhoy found time to take part in the civic life of Bombay, notwithstanding the many calls upon his scanty leisure. In 1883 he was made a Justice of the Peace. His administrative abilities and sound knowledge of the details of maritime trade led to his nomination as one of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay. Till his retirement from public life more than a decade ago he was identified, with every public movement in Bombay, and took the keenest interest in all undertakings intended to further the welfare of its citizens. His exceptional status in the Mohammedan community was sufficiently attested by the fact that he was for several years President of the Anjuman-i-Islam and was elected of a Mohammadan Educational Conference held in Bombay. Education, in fact, for many years claimed his attention as a primary need of his co-religionists and he spared no efforts to further the educational cause among them. His labours lay chiefly in the direction of encouraging the spread of primary education. He also took a deep interest in the education of girls, and opened a girls' school in his native town (Mandvi), which is open to girls of all castes and creeds. This school was the first of its kind in a district which, from an educational standpoint, was very backward. In the same town Sir Currimbhoy established a *madrasa*. In Bombay the name of Sir Currimbhoy is associated with the Khoja Orphanage, a commendable institution which is both educational and philanthropic in its scope. This was inaugurated at an initial cost of over a lakh of rupees, and is in many ways the most successful of the Baronet's benefactions. Within its walls a large number of destitute orphans are housed, fed, clothed, and educated, their moral and material, as well as their religious, welfare being alike cared for. Sir Currimbhoy made the future career of each orphan his special care—those who display an aptitude for higher educational being sent to suitable institutions; while those whose bent was towards a business or trade being provided with posts in one of the several concerns under the control of the founder. The orphanage is managed by a committee of the Khoja community under a trust deed. Sir Currimbhoy also established a *dharamsala* at Mandvi, and another at Bhuj. It was at his instance that his brother, Mr. Dhatoobhoy, built a fine hospital at Mandvi, which is now managed by the Cutch government.

HIS GENEROSITY.

Sir Currimbhoy was chairman and supporter of several Khoja benevolent funds, and his private charities were very extensive—they wer not confind to his own people or the professors of his own creed. He was interested in many charitable institutions, every deserving institution getting help from his generous hands. For many years he was connected with the fund for providing medical relief to the women of India. He was one of the first Mohammadans to join the Masonic craft. Of his recent public benefactions his magnificent contributions of three lakhs to the Prince of Wales Museum and of 4½ lakhs to the Royal Institute of Science and the endowment of 10 lakhs this year for Scholarships to Muslim students may be mentioned. Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim was Knighted in 1905, and was created a Baronet, on 21st October 1910. Sir Currimbhoy was first married in 1854, and, after the decease of his first wife, married again in 1876.

He leaves behind him five sons, of whom Sir Mahomedbhoy and Sir Fazulbhoy are well-known and esteemed citizens of Bombay. The late Sir Currimbhoy was a most estimable gentleman of amiable disposition a good kind father and a true friend. His death is not only a loss to his community, but to the whole country. His eldest son Sir Mahomedbhoy succeeds him in the Baronetcy.

MARKETS TO BE CLOSED.

The Bombay Yarn, Copper, Brass and Native Merchants' Association markets will be closed to-day out of respect to the memory of the late Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Bart.

THE LATE SIR CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM

WHO DIED YESTERDAY AT THE RIPE OLD AGE OF 84.

IN HONOUR OF SIR CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM.

In a special meeting of the Khoja Shia Imami Ismaili Council, held yesterday, it was resolved that all the members of the Ismaili Jamat should keep their business closed today, the 27th Sept. in honour of the sad death of Sir Currimbhoy Ibrahim, Bart.

THE RECREATION CLUB INSTITUTE.

The Club and its various departments were closed yesterday as soon as the sad news of the death of Sir Currimbhoy Ibrahim, Bart, was received. Other functions for the same night were cancelled in honour of the illustrious dead.

LATE MR, SAVALARAM BALAJI

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

AMALNER, Sept. 23.

An accidental death is announced of Mr. Sawalaram Balaji Naik, Director, Indian Institute of Philosophy, Amalner which took place in the early hours to-night. It was Mr. Sawalaram Master who made the Institute of Philosophy what it is by inspiring Mr. Pratapshet to contribute a lakh of rupees towards the foundation of the Institute nine years ago. The death of Mr. Sawalaram is a great blow to the Institute.

MR, FRANK OLIVIERA.

To-day, (Saturday), is the last day on which Mr. Frank Oliveira will sit as the Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate. A reference for his services will be made by the senior members of the Bar present in the Court. All members of the Bar are requested to attend.

BOMBAY. AMUSEMENTS.

"EXCITEMENT" AT CINE MADELINE.

A strong cast of well-known screen players support Laura La Plante, newest Universal star in her first picture which begins to-day at the Cine Madeline. The picture relates the life of a girl whose daily routine was crowded with all kinds of excitement from fox-hunting and motor cycle riding to daring air-plane manoevers.

Nila Lyons, played by Miss La Plante is always out for lark and is envied by other girls. Life to her is drab in spite of her hectic adventures. Her antics make physical wrecks of her parents. All the lads seek the hands of Nila and many are the feats of daring engineered by her to get a "thriller" of a husband. She succumbs to a youth who proposes to her on a motor cycle going at a break-neck speed. Finally they marry but agree to live apart for a month each year. Her husband dislikes the idea and after a quarrel she leaves home to look after an 'moony" maiden of 30." What she finds includes an abduction, a fall from an air-plane and excitement aplenty. "Excitement" is all that its name implies, crammed with thrills plus laughs and dramatic situations.

The special attraction on Sunday evening will be a full Jazz band under the direction of Mr. Patloo from 6-30 p.m.

* * * *

PATHE CINEMA.—The opinion of the English papers is that "Paddy-The-Next-Best-Thing" is the best British picture play ever produced and there is no doubt that the Graham Wilcox Productions have made a remarkably fine film of Gertrude Page's delightful book. It is the type of thing which compensates the film reviewer for the many thousands of feet he is compelled to see from day to day. Mae Marsh is an ideal "Paddy" and is not only a young lady of exceptional charms but is a very accomplished actress. She is supported by a most capable company and the play is set in the beautiful natural scenery of Ireland. The story is one which lends itself to the screen and the producers have certainly given us something of which they can be immensely proud. As the title suggests "Paddy" is a 'tom boy' and some of her escapades are somewhat dangerous. One not unnaturally assume that these are faked but as a matter of fact Miss Marsh came very near to losing her life on two occasions during the making of this picture. "Paddy The Next Best Thing" is one of the most enjoyable films which have appeared for a long time and Pathes Cinema have shown sound judgment in selecting it for their theatre. Pathe Gazette is of course on the bill and the amazing Felix has still more funny adventures.

* * * *

EMPIRE.—A Mary Pickford film is always welcome in Bombay, and a typical Pickford film seems to be that which will to-night be shown at the Empire. "Through the Back Door" it is called, and it tells the story of a little girl parted from her mother in Belgium, to be re-united in a Long Island palace which she entered through the back door as a servant many years after, when she had grown from childhood to womanhood. Dominating the picture, as usual, is Miss Pickford's personality, but the photography is said also to be more than usually attractive. The film illustrates, for instance, some simple Belgian country scenes as well as presenting views of gay Ostend in the days before the war, and then the scene is transferred to Long Island where scenes of lavish splendour are portrayed. The picture abounds with clean wholesome fun, and running through it there is a plot in which filial devotion becomes a dominant factor. It is a film of contrasts in which mirth and pathos alternate, and scenes of countryside peace in Belgium change to scenes of New York splendour.

* * * *

EMPRESS.—"The Prisoner of Zenda"—The film which is being featured at the Empress during the coming week is one which has already been shown in Bombay at another theatre. All who have seen it agree that it is a film of outstanding merit. The well-known story of Anthony Hope comes to life in all the beauty and magnificence that only the screen could give it; it becomes a thing of pure romance and enchantment. It is the story of the reckless adventures of an Englishman who impersonated a King in the little Europoean Kingdom of Ruritania. Intrigue and devilish plotting are matched against heroic endeavour and ultimate victory for the loyal adherents of the ruler. The settings are described as magnificent. The coronation, the processions, the Royal Ball—all are massive, beautiful and impressive. There is sword play intrigue, danger, plots, beauty, action, and charm.

* * * *

EXCELSIOR.—At the Excelsior there is being shown a film, which features that popular actress Anita Stewart. It is a tale of complications in love and things of lesser importance, with Miss Stewart in a role which give her plenty of opportunity for showing her talent. In the film she marries a man who did not love in order to save him from ruin and refused the man she loved so as to save him from ruin also. But circumstances were too strong for her, and when her husband was killed in a fight she married the other man and presumably lived happily ever after.

* * * *

WEST-END.—Scenes in Hades, said to rival even the most fanciful of Dore's famous drawings, have been reproduced on the screen in Norma Talmadge's latest First National Starring Vehicle "The Branded Woman" which is to be shown to-night and this week at the West-End Cinema (New Charney Road). Because of the elaborate nature of sets called for in this motion picture, which was adapted by Anita Loos and Albert Parker from Olivier D. Bailey's well-known stage play "Branded", Hugo Ballin was engaged to design them. The result has been an artistic triumph. The most remarkable of all are the allegorical scenes in Hades. One of these set was filmed in a huge cool discolored and apparently filled with horrible creeping creatures like the "Slimy things that crawl with wings" in "The Rime of the Ancient Mariner". The readers are reminded that on Monday next the 29th inst., from 7 to 8-30 p.m. (S.T.) there will be a Charity Show in aid of the South Indian Flood Relief Fund, tickets for which can be had from Mrs. Bapsy Sabawalla Pedder Road.

VITAL STATISTICS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 26.

The vital statistics for the week ending 13th September show that deaths from Cholera were Calcutta 10, Bombay 1, Madras 1 deaths from plague Karachi 1, Rangoon 8 from inflenza Calcutta 8, Bombay 1, Madras nil; from small-pox cases Calcutta 5; Bombay 6, Madras 12, Karachi 3, Rangoon 1.

Places freshly infected by cholera were Coimbatore, Nilgiris, Betul, Bahraich; by Plague Delhi; by small-pox Chittoor, Cuddapah, Malabar, South Arcot, Sheikhpura.

Cholera is spreading to Nesilk, 24 Parganas Anantapur, Cuddapah, Ganjam, Chittoor South Arcot, Ramnad, Salem, Trichinopoly, Lower Chindwin, Minbu, Thayrawady, Yamethin, Nagpur, Bhandara, Chanda, Sangor Yeotmal, Aligarh, Budaun, Shahjahanpur, Etawah, Cawnpore, Jhansi, Ghazipur, Unao Lahore, Indore Bundelkhand Bhopal, Bhagalkhand.

Plague is spreading to Coimbatore, Madura, Meiktila, Nagpur, Jubbulpore, Seoni, Amraoti, Yeotmal, Akola, Muttra, Bghelkand, Kolar.

Small-pox is spreading to Thar and Parkar, Anantapur, Godevari, Guntur, Salem, Tanjore, Thaton, Sagaing, Lower Chindwin, Yamethin, Chanda, Akola, Bundelkhand.

Influenza is spreading to Baghelkhand.

SPORTING NEWS.

POONA RACES.

SECOND MEETING—3RD DAY

SELECTIONS BY SENEX.

THE ST. LEGER PLATE.—Distance R. C. and distance.

KENT EAGLET	1
CRAB APPLE	2
GAURISANKAR	3

THE ECLIPSE PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.

NICETY	1
CINTRA	2
KASER GIRL	3

THE CURSETJEE DHANJISHAW PLATE.—Distance 1 mile, 1 furlong.

KHUNDIL	1
NAFA	2
TIPPERARY	3

THE WARWICK PLATE. Division I. —Distance 1 mile.

PRINCE HAMED	1
LADY RITA	2
CATCH UP	3

THE WARWICK PLATE. Division II. —Distance 1 mile.

POMME ANNA	1
MARBY	2
CORISANDE	3

THE SIRUR PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

ZARA	1
MYSTERY	2
THE KNUT	3

THE KIRKEE PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.

AMIN	1
MAHIR	2
HATCHEL	3

THE COBHAM HANDICAP.—Distance 3 furlongs.

SCANDALOUS	1
MARTENORA	2
OJIRA	3

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

ALLEGED KEEPING OF BUCKETSHOP

At the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. A. P. H. Bastur, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Mulchand Asaram was charged with keeping a common gaming house, at the instance of Inspector Smith of the C. I. D. Mr. Spencer, the Police Prosecutor, conducted the prosecution while the accused was defended by Mr. S. G. Welmker, Bar-at-Law assisted by Mr. Balubhai Desai, pleader.

The facts of the case as stated by the prosecution were that the accused was running a bucket shop on the second floor of a house in Bank Memon Street. On the 1st of September a Hindu gentleman gave information to the C.I.D. about the bucket shop but as he was unwilling to come forward as a sworn witness and decimed to make a sworn statement before the C.I.D. he was introduced to a Parsee, named Eruchshaw Ardeshir by the C.I.D. On the second of September, the Hindu and the Parsi met near the Victoria Terminus by previous appointment and proceeded to Bank Memon Street, where the Parsee was shown the bucket shop of the accused. The Parsi was given Rs. 30 on the 5th September by the police and asked to lay a bet at the accused's shop. The Parsi was accompanied by P.C.L. 1487. The accused was not in the shop at the time but the servant received the bet. On the 6th September Eruchshaw made a sworn statement before the police thereupon Deputy Commissioner Canty issued a warrant for raiding the shop of the accused. The police prepared a betting slip in which were entered the names of the horses and bets of Rs. 100. Eruchshaw along with Inspectors Smith and Fern, Officiating Inspector Desai and two police constables proceeded on the raiding expedition. At the junction of the Kalbadevi Road, the police were kept in waiting while Eruchshaw proceeded to the accused's shop. On a given signal the accused's shop was raided and the accused was found with race-books of the day in one hand and betting slips in the other. The bets registered on the slips in the accused's hand amounted in all to about Rs. 3,100. In further searching the premises, the marked notes together with the betting slip were found under a pillow. In a wooden box just above a shelf where the accused sat were discovered two betting slips, rolled up with Rs. 6, three with Rs. 100, some cash amounting to Rs. 63 and a bundle of used tote tickets of the value of Rs. 26,000. A 'panch' was made before whom the police made an inventory of the articles found in the accused's shop. The police also arrested seven other persons who were found in the shop, who are charged separately with assisting in the running of the bucket shop.

While the shop was being raided one Hukumchand Kanji came running to the shop with a betting slip in which bets of the total amount of Rs. 4,315 were found. The man was arrested and is being tried on a charge of gambling in a common gaming house. On the person of this man was found cash to the extent of Rs. 3,435.

The Bhaya of the premises being questioned by the police stated that the premises were rented by one Shivnath Singh Gulab Singh, and pointed at the accused as the men named. Mr. Smith of the C.I.D. was being searchingly cross-examined by Mr. Welinker for the defence, when the Court rose for the day.

The case stands adjourned to to-day.

PROFESSOR'S last Race-Selections.
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The Bombay Chronicle

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1924.

LABOUR AND INDIA.

All of us remember the feelings of hopes and expectations with which a certain section of political opinion in India greeted the advent of the first Labour Government to office. We were bidden to convene meetings in every town and village to hail the coming of a new dawn, and to convey the felicitations of the nation to Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, the first Labour Premier. But we were simultaneously asked by the same individuals not to be disappointed with the immediate record of Labour Administration since we were told not to entertain any extravagant expectations. Those Liberals who have taken it upon themselves to find fresh apologies for the inaction and coercion of every British Government with which they are, for the time being, flirting and in which they place their pathetic but ever-shifting faith warned us, in the latest jargon of the British press, that Labour was in office, not in power. The Premier himself, at any rate, has denied that and has remarked that office brings opportunities and opportunities mean power. We may, however, venture to put two simple questions with regard to this argument meant to palliate the vacillations, the misdemeanours and the betrayals of Labour Government In the first place, what is the utility of office, if it does not confer adequate powers for the carrying out one's principles in terms of a social policy? Has mere holding of office any justification apart from the fact that it gives power? Again, are the apologists of Labour quite certain that the unsatisfactory and halting and, at times, definitely reactionary character of Labour policy is due only to the Party being in a minority in the Commons? Would that policy be fundamentally different, were it in a majority? For one thing, we may point out that the power such as a British Cabinet would require to concede a substantial measure of freedom to India would mean not a simple majority in the Commons but the consent of the Lords, the support of the Civil Service, and the neutrality of the Anglo-Indian bureaucracy, let alone the state of British public opinion with its vested interests, which no democratic Government dare flout.

But we leave these questions to those who would fain wait for a generation before they agree to abandon their illusions and whose faith in other peoples rises, like the mythical phoenix, afresh with each demise. Meanwhile Labour's first session is over and it is an illuminating task to review its Indian record. That task has, we are glad to see, been ably performed by Maulana Mahomed Ali in the first issue of the "Hindustan Times" of Delhi with the erudition, subtlety and humour which distinguish all his analyses. There are, in his review, no vague accusations no sweeping generalisations, no sentimental polemics: the word of every prominent Labourite who dealt with India when in opposition is contrasted with the deed and misdeed of the Labour Administration: with a wealth of quotations and illustrations, the conclusion is again and again driven home that Labour is now no longer without a past to its debit in its treatment of India but that, like the two other British parties, the path of its governance lies strewn with broken promises, deferred hopes, unfulfilled professions. To those who wish to see a stimulating exposition of that record, we suggest a perusal of Maulana Mahomed Ali's brilliant analysis. But we may sum up its most salient points. To begin with Labour is without the one excuse which has been offered in the case of Tory and Liberal parties and which also holds good in its handling of other problems: its ignorance of the Indian question. We are often asked to believe by the successive deputations that visit England that it is not hostility but lack of informed knowledge that prevents that beneficent entity, British "democracy", from doing justice to India. Well here was a Government whose Premier had toured round India in non-official and official capacity and has written two books on India while some of the men in its front rank are not only acquainted with India first-hand but have publicly sympathised with the advanced nationalist opinion in India. The plea of blissful ignorance, therefore, will not hold water. But from its inception the Labour Government's attitude was anything but hopeful. The bellicose message of Mr. MacDonald, the passing over of Col. Wedgewood's claims to India Office, the inclusion of Lord Chelmsford, the man ultimately responsible for the dragooning of the people during the Punjab nightmare, in a Cabinet of those who professed to repudiate Dyerism—a point which Maulana Mahomed Ali has curiously enough omitted—the marked change in the tone adopted by Labour leaders towards Indian aspirations since Labour assumed office—all these served as "dampers" to the fervent expectations of many people. Lord Olivier in the first statement that he made about India in the Lords said that four things rankled in the Indian heart—Amritsar, the "steel frame" speech of Mr. Lloyd George, certification of salt tax and Kenya. What, asks Maulana Mahomed Ali, has Labour done for each of them? The question of the stoppage of the pensions of the Punjab miscreants apart, the Labour Government has not even condemned in sufficiently strong terms the virtual condonation of Dyerism by a British judge. The Lee Report with its extravagant and reactionary proposals meant to benefit the "steel frame" and strengthen its hold will, we suppose, soon be carried out by a Socialist Secretary of State despite the opposition of a duly constituted Assembly. As for certification the Maulana aptly remarks that "the disease has become endemic and India would soon get used to it as it has got successively used to cholera, plague and influenza." While a Committee is sitting to alter the rule-making powers under the Reforms Act, all kinds of illegal rules are being legalised by sheer executive fiats—though, as Mr. Ben Spoor insisted in his unregenerate days, they do not seem to require the assent of the House of Commons. Even Mr. Baptista who entertained great hopes from a Labour Government has pronounced the enquiry of the Reforms Committee to be a distinct waste of time. Last comes Kenya. Sir N. Sarma is about the only man who finds any satisfaction in Mr. Thomas's pronouncement on the subject. Though Maulana Mahomed Ali does not definitely say so, Col. Wedgewoods's pledge in that connection also has been broken. What, then, remains? It is credulous to suppose that by some miracle—either of presenting a scheme of home rule to British Parliament or drafting a bill—things will become much better and Labour Ministers will be hypnotised in granting us our rights. It cannot too often be repeated that it is the moral strength of a nation alone that can, in the ultimate analysis, win its emancipation. Liberty, like every vital thing, can be achieved not by begging but by compelling. To depend on others is to neglect the one person on whom only does the issue finally depend. Those who demand self-government can ill-afford to neglect the development of self-reliance. That, after all, is the moral of the failure of Labour's first essay in governance.

LATE SIR CURRIMBHOY.

With the death of Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim, which took place yesterday, passes away one whose memory generations of Bombay's citizens will not willingly let die. For, if Bombay today is a rich and flourishing city the late Sir Currimbhoy was among those who laid the foundation of its industrial and commercial greatness. To have singly and unaided built up out of nothing the great House of Currimbhoys, which has, for years, occupied a pre-eminent position in the commercial and industrial life not only of the city but also of the country is itself a remarkable achievement and a proof of the business acumen and organising abilities of Sir Currimbhoy. But he did more. Along with a few others, he built up a tradition of business integrity which, alas! does not at the present-day govern the commercial and industrial life of the city to the same extent as in the past with the result that though Bombay has grown richer than it ever was, not a little of its wealth is more a curse than a blessing to its inhabitants. To Sir Currimbhoy, the expansion of business was a means not of the promotion of personal interests but of the advancement of the general interests of society. Hence, there was no good cause which he did not endow abundantly out of his wealth. The cause of Muslim education was specially at his heart not because he was sectarian in sympathies but because he realised that the backwardness of his co-religionists in education was a formidable obstacle to national progress. His munificent benefactions to the Science Institute and the Prince of Wales are an evidence of the catholicity of his outlook. We offer our sincere condolence to Sir Mahomedbhoy Currimbhoy, Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy and the members of their family on their heavy loss but they have the consolation that the deceased died a truly rich man—rich alike in the consciousness of having lived a full and fruitful life and in the grateful memory of his fellow-men.

Notes of the Day.

Sudan and Arbitration.

We observed the other day that arbitration in international disputes could not become a common feature of international relationship until the nations, and particularly the great Powers, learnt to discard false notions of "national honour" in submitting their disputes for arbitrament. For example, we expressed a doubt whether, if a contingency arose, the British Government would accept arbitration on the question of the Sudan or would contend that it is purely a matter of internal concern for the Empire. The answer has not been long in coming, for it is reported that though Zaghlul Pasha intended to propose arbitration, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald who grew eloquent over the virtues of arbitration only a few weeks ago at Geneva intimated that "the British view-point on the Sudan cannot be changed." How sweetly compromising, and what a genuinely pacific utterance! But this, it should be remembered, is necessary only for the sake of preserving the benevolent trusteeship of England who has been ordained by the inscrutable will of Providence to civilise the Sudanese—and obtain cotton for Lancashire. The Egyptian claim to the sovereignty of the Sudan is, therefore, total nonsense since a coloured race will collapse under the tremendous burden which only the white man can shoulder. Deep beneath this divine dispensation, however, one detects the hand of the Sudan Plantations' Syndicate which has made the real owner of the soil a tenant cultivator, and which earns large profits and supplies cotton to Lancashire.

Wanted—A Sudanese "Hussein."

We should have thought that recent events in the Sudan would serve as an eye-opener at least to the progressive forces in England. Far from it, however. The "New Statesman" is not wrong when it solemnly says that Mr. MacDonald's declaration that England will not abandon the Sudan has every section of British opinion behind it, Socialist as well as Conservative. Thus does the canker of despotism and exploitation sap the spiritual vitality of a dominant nation! We are told that the ethnological arguments put forward by the Egyptians are preposterous: is it, we wonder, argued that the British have closer racial affinities with the Sudanese? Is no relationship possible owing to geographical contiguity? If the Sudanese show sympathies with the Egyptians, then that is only the result of secret wire-pulling and bribing by the Egyptians; if they demand self-determination, that is impracticable because nobody could be fit for freedom without a previous and prolonged training under the British aegis and because such demand can only issue from a limited *intelligentsia* while the masses in every country dislike and distrust their own countrymen; it is only if some persons from the ranks of landed nobility or some eccentric adventurer proclaims his genuine preference for the British rule that he becomes thoroughly representative of his country and is usually not left unrewarded for his sound intuition. Why does not Mr. MacDonald discover such a one in the Sudan?

Progress of Aundh.

We congratulate the Chief of Aundh on the progress revealed in the report of his State during the year 1923-24. We wish the Karbhari had spared us all references to the "at homes" and the banquets the Chief thought fit to attend to honour high Government officials and assure them of his unstinted loyalty to the British Raj. But this indiscretion brings into greater relief the reform which the Chief introduced last year by inaugurating the Representative Assembly of 35 members, consisting of 18 elected and 7 nominated members, the remaining 10 being selected out of State officers. It would appear that the Assembly has been devised primarily to discuss but not to vote on the yearly budget. The first year's experiment, however, seems to have been fairly satisfactory as most of the suggestions put forward by the enthusiastic members were accepted by the administration. We trust, therefore, that the Assembly will not only be made more largely elective, but will also be vested with greater powers to control the budget and pass laws. Another interesting innovation, probably based on Shivaji's *Ashta-pradhan* system, is the formation of a council consisting of the secretaries for the various departments. This also appears to have worked smoothly and contains within itself the germ of a full-fledged Cabinet which may in its turn be made responsible to the Assembly.

Panchayats—and Compulsory Education.

The organisation and the working of the Panchayats is another interesting feature of the administration in this State. The authorities not content with entrusting these bodies with the work of merely supervising schools, sanitation and water-supply of their villages, have boldly vested in them petty judicial powers, civil as well as criminal. And the results, so far as can be gathered from the report, are most satisfactory. About 33 Panchayats have been organised so far in the State which comprises nearly 70 villages. The total number of criminal cases brought before these courts during the last year was 23 which involved in all 46 persons and resulted in only 5 convictions. In connection with civil work the Panchayats are invested with powers to dispose of only money suits up to the value of Rs. 100. 78 suits were brought before the courts last year, out of which 64 of the money value of about Rs. 3,424 were disposed of, the average duration of suits being only 3 months and 7 days. We hope other Indian States and our own timid Government will gather courage and inspiration from the example set by this State and will lay the foundations of a truly popular system of self-government by organising fully empowered Panchayats in selected villages. The State conducts 57 primary schools with 2,608 children on their rolls. "Compulsory education is making rapid progress in the State. This is clearly evidenced by the fact that except for some villages in Atpadi taluka there is not now a single village or hamlet in the State which has not a school within easy reach and in which a child between 7 and 10 is allowed to remain without education." This is creditable indeed. For, we in British India are still very far from this condition even after nearly fifteen years of popular agitation for free and compulsory education.

MOSUL VILAYET

ANGLO-TURKISH DISPUTE

SERIOUS SITUATION.

LONDON, Sept. 25.

A serious situation has arisen in connec-with the Anglo-Turkish disputs as regards the sovereignty over the Mosul Vilayet in Mesopotamia. This is one of the questions on which an amicable settlement was not reached at, at the time of the signature of the Treaty of Lausanne, and was reserved for subsequent negotiation with the provision of an ultimate reference to the League of Nations, if necessary. The Turkish Government, despite the application of this provision last week presented a note to Great Britain complaining of the alleged movement of British troops on the Turco-Iraq frontier.

LORD PARMOOR'S STATEMENT.

A message from Geneva shows that Lord Parmoor created sensation to-day while reading the British reply in which a strong protest was registered against the invasion by armed bodies inside the area administered by the British and also within the old administrative boundary of the Mosul Vilayet.

Lord Parmoor said that the bodies left behind showed that the invaders included Turkish Regulars and evidence was available of Turkish disregard of the 'status quo' at the time of the signature of the Treaty of Lausanne. He said that the Iraq police and local levies were forced to retire, as recently as September 22nd, to Amadia. Lord Parmoor said that the retirement had been accompanied by the flight, en masse, of Assyrian Christians and large numbers of Iraq tribesmen. Lord Parmoor emphasised the Government's solemn protest before the League at the intentional and flagrant violation of the Treaty. Meanwhile, he stated that the British authorities in Iraq were authorized to take all necessary action to prevent the invasion and infiltration of Turkish forces of a nature to entail serious unrest and bloodshed.

FETHI BEY'S REJOINDER.

Fethi Bey, who followed Lord Parmoor, disputed the British view as regards the frontier, declaring that it was assumed that the fate of Mosul was already decided in favour of Great Britain which Turkey disputed.—Reuter.

TWO TURKISH RAIDS.

LONDON, Sept. 25.

With reference to the Mosul situation it is officially learned in London that there have been two Turkish raids in Iraq, one during the last week, and the other on September 22nd. British aeroplanes participated in repelling the invaders.—Reuter.

"A CONTRAVENTION" BY TURKISH GOVERNMENT.

Lord Parmoor, the Chief British Delegate at Geneva, to-day, formally called the attention of the League of Nations to the Turkish breach of *status quo* on the Turco-Iraq frontier which has been the subject of an exchange of notes between the British and Turkish Governments. Turkish incursions in the neighbourhood of Amadia have occurred on two or three occasions within the last ten days, one such episode having taken place last Monday. Large numbers of Assyrian Christians and tribesmen have been pouring into Amadia for protection. British airmen were sent to protect the frontier and opened fire. One invader had penetrated not only within the British administrative area, but even within the old admin strative boundary of the Mosul Vilayet. Among the casualties left behind by the Turks were regular Turkish troops which points to the participation of the Turkish Government in this violation of territory.

Lord Parmoor declared that the action constituted a contravention by the Turkish Government of the Lausanne Treaty which stipulated that Great Britain and Turkey would abstain from all military movements pending the settlement of the Mosul dispute. The British Government have authorised the British authorities in Iraq to take all necessary action to prevent any further invasion.—B. O. W.

FETHY BEY'S CONTENTION.

REFERENDUM TO POPULATION ADVOCATED.

LONDON, Sept. 25.

Geneva.—No progress has been made in today's discussion on the Turco-Iraq frontier question. Fethy Bey in the course of a statement, disputed the British interpretation of the words "Between Turkey and Iraq", and contended that the British thesis rested on a juridical basis. He argued that Turkey had never ceased to maintain her rights as regards that province which was inhabited by a majority of Turks and Kurds. He declared that Turkey was prepared to accept any frontier on the basis of a referendum to the population.

The discussion was adjourned in order to enable M. Branting who is a rapporteur to examine the question further.—Reuter.

THE FIRST STEP.

DELHI CONFERENCE'S SOLEMN ASSURANCE.

MAHATMA REQUESTED TO BREAK FAST.

A UNANIMOUS RESOLUTION.

PRAYERS ALL OVER INDIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Sept. 26.

Nearly 300 delegates attended the Unity Conference, which commenced its session at 3 o'clock this afternoon in the Sungam Theatre. The theatre hall was well decorated with mottoes in English, Urdu and Hindi. Just above the President's dais was inscribed *'Rousseau's dictum'* "Man was born free, but he is everywhere in chains." Among the other mottoes were "There is no redemption for India without liberty"; "Swaraj without the Hindu-Moslem Unity is impossible", "Self-Government is the goal of our political ambition," "No Swaraj without unity and no unity without love", "Spiritual force is the greatest force", "Charkha is our machine-gun". On the dais there was a large size enlargement of Mr. Gandhi.

Among those who were seated on the dais were Dr. Besant, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Mrs Sarala Devi Choudhurani, Sm. Anusuya Ben Pandit Motilal Nehru, Mr. C. R. Das and Swami Shradanand. Among the invited members there were the Metropolitan of India, Rev. King and Rev. Tait of the Cambridge Mission, Principal Canon Davies, Mr Arthur Moor., Mrs. Stanner H.S.L. Polak the Hon. Mr. K.V. Rangaswamy Iyengar, the Hon. Mr. Vedamurthi, the Hon. Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas, Mr. C.F. Andrews, Mr G. K. Nariman of Bombay, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, Mr. C.Y. Chintamani and other prominent leaders.

Mr. Mahomed Ali opened the proceedings with a prayer for the long life of Mr. Gandhi.

Mr. Mahomed Ali as Chairman of the Reception Committee welcomed the delegates.

Pandit Motilal Nehru was then proposed to the chair amidst loud applause.

Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru read to the Conference a large number of messages received from all parts of the country where meetings were held to pray for the Hindu-Muslim Unity and for the long life of Mr. Gandhi. Messages from prominent men wishing success to the Conference and expressing inability to attend were also read.

CONFERENCE HALL PACKED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, Sept. 26.

Mahatma has grown weaker. He has to be carried on a chair for every purpose. He has shifted from Maulana Mahomed Ali's house to a spacious bungalow outside the town proper. Unity Conference opened in the Sangam Theatre at 2-30 p.m. The hall was packed with leaders from all parts of the country. Amongst the early arrival may be mentioned Maulana Mahomed Ali, Maulana Shaukat Ali, Dr. Besant, Pandit Malaviya; Mr. Jayakar, Mr. Tandon and others. Pandit Motilal, President, accompanied by Mrs. Sarojini arrived ten minutes to three and received thundering ovation. Large crowds of spectators collected outside the hall and cheered the incoming leaders.

A SILENT PRAYER.

Mr. Andrews arrived at three accompanied by the Metropolitan of India. Maulana Mahomed Ali at the outset asked the audience to offer prayers that rancour and bitterness may be removed from their hearts

The audiance enthusiastically responded to Maulana Mahomed Ali's appeal and all got up and engaged in silent prayers to the Almighty God to bring about peace amongst the various communities in the country. After the prayers were over Maulana Mahomed Ali delivered a forceful address appealing for Hindu-Muslim unity.

ASSURANCE TO MAHATMA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Sept. 26.

The following resolution was put from the chair and was passed unanimously all standing:—"This Conference places on record its deep grief and concern at the fast which Mahatma Gandhi has undertaken.

This Conference is emphatically of opinion that utmost freedom of conscience and religion is essential and condemns any desecration of places of worship to whatsoever faith they may belong and any persecution or punishment of any person for adopting or reverting to any faith and further condemns any attempts by compulsion to convert people to one's faith or to secure or enforce one's own religious observances at the cost of the rights of others.

The members of the Conference assure Mahatma Gandhi and pledge themselves to use their utmost endeavours to enforce these principles and to condemn any deviation from these even under provocation.

This Conference further authorises the President to convey personally to Mahatma Gandhi the solemn assurance of this Conference that Mahatma Gandhi should immediately break his fast in order to permit this Conference to have the benefit of his co-operation, advice and guidance in deciding upon the speediest means of effectively checking the evil which is fast overspreading the country."

"NO CONGERIES OF NATIONS"

LEADERS' MESSAGES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, Sept. 26.

Leaders unable to attend the Unity Conference have sent messages emphasising the supreme need of Hindu-Muslim Unity. Lala Harkishenlal asserts: "Hindus-Muslims, Sikhs Christians are now separate communities not separate nations nor separate races. Tell them to avoid the use of these terms and think in terms of one nation, one race, one community as they actually are.

Mr. Vijairaghavachariar says the present recrudescence is due to the present deplorable shiftings and diminished faith in the non-cooperation movement.

Dewan Bahadur Raghavachariar says: We cannot but hide our heads in shame the existence of deep-rooted distrust and dislike of each other. He thinks it is quarrel about positions and places. If educated classes could settle their differences fanatics could be left to themselves.

Mr. Jogendra Singh does not believe a permanent understanding can be reached by a convention and suggests weekly prayers for one year in temples and mosques for unity. The Hindus immediately should declare it valid for Muslims to cut peepal trees, take procession, sound the call of prayers. The Muslims to declare the sound of conches, bells do not interfere with the Muslim religion. He thinks in the United Provinces and the Punjab it is due to the bread problem and, therefore, suggests developing of commerce and industry in these parts. He thinks a fair proportion in the Council and Services should be fixed for ten years.

LEADERS' ARRIVAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Sept. 26.

Arrangements for the Unity Conference are now complete. The Up and Down Punjab Mails from Kalka and Calcutta respectively which arrived here about midnight brought in a contingent of delegates from Simla, Calcutta and other parts of the United Provinces. Among these were the Metropolitan of India, Mr. Arthur Moor, Mr. and Mrs. C R. Das, Pandits Malaviya and Motilal Nehru, Lalas Lajpat Rai and Hansraj and some members of the Swaraj Party in the Assembly. A number of them are staying in Maidens Hotel.

Under the express advice of his doctors, Mr. Gandhi was removed this morning from Mahomed Ali's house near Delhi Gate to a bungalow near the Golf Links where he still continues to be the guest of Mr. Mahomed Ali. Mr. Shaukat Ali is now staying with Mr. Gandhi. It is stated that Mr. Gandhi will be unable to receive large numbers of visitors as he did during the past week as his weakness is daily increasing.

CONFERENCE'S MODUS OPERANDI.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Sept. 25.

Opinion is gradually crystallising in regard to the subjects to be discussed at the Unity Conference which meets at 3 o'clock to-morrow afternoon. An informal meeting of some of the leaders now present in Delhi which was held yesterday and which was continued again this afternoon has, it is understood, decided on certain broad principles common to all communities and on the religious rights and privileges of each community.

A small committee will be appointed by this informal meeting to draft two sets of resolutions for adoption by the Conference. One set of the resolutions will be in the nature of a Declarations of Rights and Privileges of each community in India, while the other set will definitely define the principles on which inter-communal cooperation should be based. These resolutions will be moved, seconded and supported by a large number of Maulvis, Swamis, Pandits and such other religious heads and leaders of all communities. Thus it is expected to evolve a body of religious heads and leaders who will be responsible for the spread of toleration among their followers and condemn fearlessly all atrocities committed by any in violation of these accepted principles.

The informal meeting will be continued again to-morrow morning, when it is understood further details will be discussed.

It is believed that Dr. Annie Besant and Mrs. Sarala Devi Chaudharani have separately drafted certain proposals for uniting together all communities, but nothing is known about the nature of their respective proposals. It is learnt that Dr. Besant's scheme is a more comprehensive one and will, therefore, probably serve as *via media* between the extreme wings of the Maulvis and Swamis.

CHOICE OF PRESIDENT.

Nothing has yet been decided about the presidentship of the Conference but it is generally stated that the choice will be between Pandit Motilal Nehru and Hakim Ajmal Khan. It is possible that the Pandit will preside on account of his knowledge of the two principal languages, namely Urdu and English, in which the deliberations of the Conference will be conducted. The proceedings will be opened by a general statement of the present situation by the representatives of respective communities after which definite proposals will be fully discussed and taken into consideration.

Telegrams continue to pour in from all parts of India urging Mr Gandhi to reconsider his resolve of a prolonged fast. This morning Dr. Besant saw him in bed and conversed with him for about ten minutes. His voice is very low, and he is apparently too weak to sit down. Since his evening motor drives have been cancelled by his doctors he spends the evenings on the top of the terrace.

HINDU-MUSLIM DAY IN CALCUTTA.

UNITY DEMONSTRATIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 26.

Many Hindu and Mahomedan shopkeepers of Calcutta observed hartal to-day in connection with the Hindu-Mahomedan unity and also to show respect to Mr. Gandhi. Several bazars and majority of shops in north Calcutta were closed. Kirtan parties paraded the streets in the Hindu quarters. Public meetings will be held in the evening and will be addressed by both the Hindu and Mussalman leaders urging unity between the two communities.

OUR IMPERATIVE DUTY.

BENGAL LEADERS' FERVENT APPEAL

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 26.

Mr. C. R. Das, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad and thirty others have issued a manifesto stating every well wisher of the country has received rude shocks at the Hindu-Moslem dissensions which are almost daily happening in different parts of India. For the early establishment of Swaraj and the welfare of the country, it is necessary that all communities should work together with one mind. The sorry spectacle of brothers' hands being daily stained with fraternal bloodshed in reckless riots and insensate feuds has become unbearable for Mahatma Gandhi so much so that he has taken the vow of fasting for 21 days since the 18th September last. He has taken the whole responsibility on his own shoulders and is himself atoning for the country's sin. His friends have tried their best to dissuade him from this perilous course. But Mahatmaji is firm in his resolve. He will not break his fast unless and until he sees the two communities united in real love. His countrymen are anxious about the effect of such a prolonged fast on his health at this old age. Now it is our imperative duty to try our best to remove the cause of these fraternal feuds for which Mahatmaji is doing this severe penance. We, therefore, earnestly request the Hindus, the Muscalmans the Christians and other communities of Bengal to unite together and to love one another. Our fervent appeal to the journalists and editors of the newspapers is that they should by all means refrain from giving expression to such sentiments as will foment the communal dissensions. We also entreat the public speakers to be so restrained in their speeches as not in any way accentuate a situation that is already fraught with dangers. During the Swadeshi movement we sang—one country one God one nation one mind. Hindus and Mussalmans of Bengal remember that soul-stirring message to-day and forget all personal and communal interests. Unite together so that Mahatma's penance may not be in vain.

AMRITSAR'S GREETING.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AMRITSAR, Sept. 26.

The Local Municipal Committee passed a resolution this morning sending its fraternal greetings to the Unity Conference which meets to-day at Delhi and urging it to prevail upon Mr. Gandhi to give up his fast in the interests of the country.

HARTAL AT BAEWAR.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BEAWAR, Sept. 26.

To-day a complete hartal was observed. After Juma prayers, a mass meeting of Beawar citizens was held under the auspices of the Provincial Congress Committee Seth Ghesulal Jajodya presided. Mr. Srimal Dugar and others spoke on Hindu-Muslim unity and amidst shouts of Mahatma Gandhi Ki Jai. A resolution assuring Mahatma Gandhi that they will abide by the decision of the Delhi Conference and imploring him to break his fast was unanimously accepted.

HYDERABAD HINDUS' ASSURANCE.

Hyderabad Hindu Sabha has sent the following telegram to Mahatmaji:—"Assure you on behalf of Hyderabad Hindu Sabha that they will cordially carry out any decision arrived at by leaders Conference for removal of Hindu-Moslem tension."

Shri Ghatkopar Sarvajanik Jivdaya Khata, Ghatkopar has sent the following wire to The Secretary, Provincial Congress Committee Delhi:—"Members of Sarvajanik Jivdaya Khata Ghatkopar have been exceedingly grieved to hear of 21 days' big fasting of Mahatmaji. Pray Almighty to bestow him inexhaustible power to undergo the ordeal peacefully. Wish bonds of Hindu-Muslim Unity deeply rooted."

BARSI'S ASSURANCE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BARSI, Sept. 26.

Mohamedans and Hindus of Barsi assembled in a puble meeting to assure Mahatmaji of cordial relations and humbly prayed to him to cancel the fast.

PLEA FOR UNITY AND COMMON CAUSE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, Sept. 25.

Public meetings have been held at Lucknow and Aligarh urging Hindus and Mahomedans to unite and make efforts to come to a common understanding.

PATNA APPOINTS CONCILIATION COMMITTEE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

PATNA, Sept. 25.

A meeting of the citizens of Patna, held yesterday, appointed a Conciliation Committee consisting of prominent citizens to promote Hindu-Muslim unity.

YEOTMAL'S SUGGESTION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

The Secretary, District Congress Committe, Yeotmal wires under date September 26th.

"The Executiv Committe of the Yeotmal District Congress Committee has sent the following resolution for the consideration of the Unity Conference.—The Yeotmal District Congress Committee is of opinion that the root cause of all Hindu-Muslim troubles throughout India lies in the dominating idea in the Mussalmans about the superiority of their religion. Every Mahomedan thinks that the followers of other religions are Kaffirs and therefore it is his sacred duty to convert a Hindu to Islam even by force or deceit. This very idea impels every Mahomedan to do such acts as idol-breaking, desecrating temples, abducting Hindu woman, and not allowing Hindu processions with music to pass by Mosques although all such acts are a direct insult to the Hindu religion. This Committee therefore thinks that the only solution to meet the situation is that Ulemas and prominent leaders should publish Futwas declaring therein that Indian circumstances require a radical change in the above-mentioned ideas and every attempt should be made by them to inculcate in the Mahomedans the idea that forcible conversion or idol-breaking is sinful and not sanctioned by Islam, every Mahomedan should be tolerant to his Hindu brother and both should live peacefully as equal citizens of India.

MAHATMA WEAKER BUT CHEERFUL.

UNABLE TO SIT UP IN BED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 26.

A message sent to "Navjivan" from Delhi about Mr. Gandhi last night says:—

"Bapu had quite a restful sleep last night. He is feeling weaker no doubt, but is absolutely cheerful and peaceful. Even to-day, he read important letters himself and drafted an important document. Dictating he finds more difficult than writing with his own hands. He cannot now sit up in bed for any length of time, though he did so to spin yesterday and spun 100 yards. He may not be able to sit up to-day, and he has already asked for Messrs. Takli and Rajagopalachari. Valabhbhai Patel saw him to-day. Bapu is keeping very well; he smiles and talks over the letters received as if he is not fasting at all."

LIVES ON PURE AIR AND WATER.

LATER.

A message received this afternoon in the 'Navajivan' office from Delhi states:—"Bapu has been removed this morning under medical advice to a bungalow outside the city. All he lives on to-day is pure air and water. Change has been thought necessary in order to give him purest air and water possible. He had good sleep last night and his voice seems to have improved. He span a little yesterday as he could not manage *'takli'* that is pocket spindle well. Sitting up in bed is now out of question and whenever he does sit up he has to be helped."

PULSE AND BLOOD PRESSURE REMAIN SAME.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Sept. 25.

Doctors Ansari and Abdul Rahman have issued the following Bulletin:—

"Mahatma Gandhi slept well last night and also had some sleep during the day. His pulse and blood pressure remain the same."

EGYPTIAN PROBLEM

CLEARING MISAPPREHENSIONS

ZAGLOUL-MACDONALD CONVERSATION.

LEAFIELD, Sept. 25.

To-day's discussions between Zaghlul Pasha and Mr. MacDonald were of a preliminary nature designed to make clear the attitude of the British and Egyptian Governments in regard to various misapprehensions that have arisen, from time to time, since the first invitation was sent to Zaghlul Pasha in last April. The conversation took place in the Cabinet room at the British Premier's official residence. Mr. MacDonald was accompanied by Messrs. Murray and Selby and Zaghlul Pasha by Dr. Hamid Mahmoud and Kemil Selim Effendi, the last named translating from Arabic. A further meeting has been arranged, and will probably take place to-morrow.—B. O. W.

ABOLITION OF COTTON EXCISE DUTY.

"M. G'S." PLEA FOR ABOLITION OF IMPORT DUTY.

LONDON, Sept. 26.

Commenting on the Assembly's resolution in favour of abolition of the cotton excise duty the "Manchester Guardian" quotes a share report from a Bombay newspaper referring to the prosperity of the Indian cotton industry and states that the removal of the excise duty would mean on an average an extra 6 per cent dividend to the shareholders. The "Guardian" says if the Government of India in future accepts the resolution it will be purely for political reasons as they realise that the effect would be to enrich the millowners without conferring any perceptible benefit on the country. There could be no hope that Indian woven goods would be much cheaper as the prices would surely be governed by the cost of imports after paying tax. It is impossible at present for India to produce all the goods it needs and nothing short of an industrial miracle would ever enable it to produce fine cloth it now imports from Lancashire. The policy which would really benefit Indians is the abolition of all taxes on clothing, but the Swarajists seem to be unable to grasp that fact.—Reuter.

UNIONISTS VS SOCIALISM.

MR. CHURCHILL'S PLEA FOR CO-OPERATION.

LONDON, Sept. 26.

Newspapers are giving prominence to a speech of Mr. Churchill at the Unionist Party meeting in Edinburgh last evening, Lord Balfour presiding, in which he pleaded for Liberal co-operation with the Conservatives against Socialism and urged the utilisation of the machinery of safeguarding of the Industries Act to prevent British industries from suffering from the restoration of Germany. He hoped that the Irishmen themselves would reach a setlement long before the Boundary Commission had reported and denounced the Russian Treaty as a subsiding tyranny.—Reuter.

HERR HITLER TO BE RELEASED.

LONDON, Sept. 26.

Berlin.—The Munich Provincial Court has conditionally released Herr Hitler and Colonel Kriebel from 1st October.

A cable from Munich dated 1st April stated Hitler, Pochner, Kriebel and Weber were sentenced to five years detention in a fortress. The prisoners will be conditionally released after six months.—Reuter.

GEORGIA.

ASSEMBLY ACCEPTS JT. RESOLUTION.

LONDON, Sept. 26.

Geneva.—The Assembly has adopted the joint Anglo-Franco-Belgian resolution regarding Georgia. All speakers expressed the hope that the League would exercise prudence in dealing with questions concerning Georgia.—Reuter.

INDISCRIMINATE SHOOTING.

SOVIET TROOPS' ALLEGED ATROCITIES.

LONDON, Sept. 26.

Paris.—The Georgian Legation here has issued the following communique:—It is reported that the Soviet troops operating against the Georgian insurgents repeatedly launched fierce attacks but were forced to retire with heavy losses to mountains.

The Georgian population in districts occupied by the Soviet troops is being shot without distinction.—Reuter.

At Gloucester the New Zealand Rugby team beat Gloucestershire by 6 points to nil.—Reuter.

A Gas Cooking Stove will roast, bake or boil at the same time It is always ready for use and is the cheapest, most reliable and cleanest method of cooking.
1851

GOD IS ONE.

BY MAHATMA GANDHI.

"Who can name Him, and knowing what he says. Say, "I believe in Him?" And who Say, "I believe in Him?" And who can feel And, with self-violence, to conscious wrong Hardening his heart, say, "I believe Him not"?

The All-embracing, All-sustaining One, Say, does He not embrace, sustain, include Thee?—Me—Himself? Bends not the sky above?

And earth, on which we are, is it not firm? And over us, with constant kindly smile, The sleepless stars keep everlasting watch! Am I not here gazing into thine eyes?

And does not All, that is,

—Seen and unseen—mysterious all—

Around thee, and within,

Untir'ng agency,

Press on thy heart and mind?

—Fill thy whole heart with it—and, when thou art Lost in the consciousness of happiness,

Then call it what thou wilt

Happiness!—Heart!—Love!—God!

I have no name for it!

Feeling is all in all!

Name is but sound and reck

A mist around the glow of Heaven"

GOETHE'S *Faust*.

Last Thursday night, some Mussalman friends called on me by appointment. They appeared to me to be earnest and sincere. They had much to say against Shudhi and Sangathan. I have said my say about these movements already. So far as possible I do not wish during the privileged weeks to say anything on matters of controversy. I wish to engage the attention of the reader on the solution they offered. They said:—"We believe in the divinity of the Vedas. We believe in Shri Krishnaji Maharaj and Ramchandraji Maharaj (the adjectives are theirs). Why cannot Hindus believe in the divinity of the Koran and say with us that there is no God but God and Mahomed is His Prophet? Ours is not an exclusive religion, but it is essentially inclusive."

I told them that the solution was not quite so simple as they put it. The formula they suggested might be good enough for the cultured few, but it would prove ineffective for the man in the street. For the Hindus cow-protection and the playing of music even near the mosque was the substance of Hinduism, and for the Mussalmans cow-killing and prohibition of music was the substance of Islam. It was, therefore necessary that the Hindus abandon the idea of compelling the Mussalmans to stop cow-killing, and Mussalmans the idea of compelling the Hindus to stop music. The regulation of cow-slaughter and playing of music must be left to the goodwill of the respective communities. Each practice would assume a becoming protection with the growth of the tolerant spirit. But I do not propose to elaborate here this ticklish question.

I wish to examine the attractive formula presented by the Mussalman friends and state what is at least acceptable to me; and as my instinct is wholly Hindu, I know that what I am about to say will be acceptable to the vast mass of Hindus.

In fact it is the average Mussalman who will not accept the divinity of the Vedas and the other Hindu scriptures, or Krishna or Rama as prophets or incarnations of the Deity. With the Hindu it is a new-fangled notion to revile the Koran and the Prophet. I have known the Prophet spoken of with reverence in Hindu circles. There are even Hindu songs paying tribute to Islam.

Take the first half of the formula. One is certainly One. He has no second. He is unfathomable, unknowable and unknown to the vast majority of mankind. He is everywhere. He sees without eyes, and hears without ears. He is formless and indivisible. He is unmovable, has no father, mother or child, and yet He allows Himself to be worshipped as father, mother, wife and child. He allows himself even to be worshipped as stock and stone, although He is none of these things. He is the most elusive. He is the nearest to us if we would but know the fact. But He is farthest from us when we do not want to realise His omni-presence. There are many gods in the Vedas. Other scriptures call them angels. But the Vedas sing of only one God.

I have no hesitation in regarding the Koran as revealed, as I have none in regarding the Bible, the Zend Avesta, the Granth Saheb and any other clean scriptures as revealed. Revelation is the exclusive property of no nation, no tribe. If I know Hinduism at all, it is essentially inclusive and ever-growing, ever-responsive. It gives the freest scope to imagination, speculation and reason. I have found not the slightest difficulty in Hindu circles about evoking reverence for the Koran and the Prophet. But I have found difficulty in Mussalman circles about evoking the same reverence for the Vedas or the incarnations. I had a very good Mussalman client in South Africa. He is, alas, dead now. The relation of client and counsel developed into one of close companionship and mutual regard. We often had religious discussions. My friend, though not learned in any sense of the term, had an intellect as sharp as a razor. He knew everything of the Koran. He knew something of other religions also. He was interested in my accepting Islam. I said to him, "I can pay full respect to the Koran and the Prophet, why do you ask me to reject the Vedas and the incarnations? They have helped me to be what I am. I find the greatest consolation from the Bhagavad Gita and Tulsidas's Ramayan. I frankly confess that the Koran, the Bible and the other scriptures of the world, in spite of my great regard for them, do not move me as do the Gita of Krishna and the Ramayan of Tulsidas." The friend despaired of me and had no hesitation in saying that there must be something wrong with me. His, however, is not an exceptional case because I have since met many Mussalman friends who have held the same view. I do, however, believe that this is a passing phase. I share Justice Ameer Ali's view that Islam in the days of Harun-al-Rashid and Mamun was the most tolerant amongst the world's religions. But there was a reaction against the liberalism of the teachers of their times. The reactionaries had many learned, able and influential men amongst them and they very nearly overwhelmed the liberal and tolerant teachers and philosophers of Islam. We in India are still suffering from the effect of that reaction. But I have not a shadow of doubt that Islam has sufficient in itself to become purged of illiberalism and intolerance. We are fast reaching the time when the acceptance of the formula suggested by the friends will be a common thing among mankind. The need of the moment is not one religion, but mutual respect and tolerance of the devotees of the different religions. We want to reach not the dead level, but unity in diversity. Any attempt to root out traditions, effects of heredity, climate and other surroundings is not only bound to fail, but is a sacrilege. The soul of religions is one, but it is encased in a multitude of forms. The latter will persist to the end of time. Wise men will ignore the outward crust and see the same soul living under a variety of crusts. For Hindus to expect Islam, Christianity or Zoroastranism to be driven out of India is as idle a dream as it would be for Mussalmans to have only Islam of their imagination rule the world. But if belief in One God and the race of His Prophets in a never-ending chain is sufficient for Islam, then we are all Mussalmans, but we are also all Hindus and Christians. Truth is the exclusive property of no single scripture.—"Young India." Sept. 25.

ALLEGED RIOTING AND MURDER.

GURKHAS COMMITTED TO SESSIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 26.

The Deputy Magistrate of Howrah concluded to-day the trial of a case in which H. A. Charles, Assistant Inspector of Watch and Ward Department, East Indian Railway, Howrah and four Gurkha watchmen in the same employ were charged with rioting, grievous hurt, culpable homicide and murder. The case for the prosecution was that on July 14, some Gurkha watchmen arrested a railway cooly suspecting him to be a railway thief. The driver of an engine standing close by rescued the arrested cooly whereupon the Gurkhas arrested the driver. The driver raised an alarm and a number of coolies came there and attacked the Gurkhas and rescued the driver. It was alleged that in retaliation on July 16 about 300 Gurkhas led by Charles proceeded to Bamungachi Loco Shed and assaulted the coolies causing serious injuries to several men one of whom died in hospital. The Magistrate discharged one Gurkha and committed the remaining accused to the sessions.

SEALDAH GANG CASE.

47 COMMITTED TO SESSIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 26.

After a protracted hearing lasting about seven months the police magistrate of Sealdah concluded to-day an enquiry into the Sealdah Gang Case in which fifty persons were charged with committing number of dacoities, robberies, burglaries and murders in Calcutta and suburbs within seven years ended in March last year. One of the accused Promotho Nath Das made a statement to police which led the arrest of the present accused. Promotho was made an approver and his statement was supported by 783 witnesses. Their evidence disclosed one hundred and thirty-five crimes including two murders, twenty dacoities and one taxi robbery. The magistrate to hold that the methods adopted in most of the crimes were uniform and there was unmistakable indication that the occurrences were work of one and the same gang which was a formidable one. The magistrate discharged three and committed forty-seven accused for trial at the Alipur sessions.

CHARMANAIR CASE ECHO

SENTENCE ON SWARAJIST REDUCED TO 6 MONTHS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 26.

A message from Faridpur to the "Forward" states that the Sessions Judge has delivered judgment in an appeal preferred by Doctor Protap Chandra Guha, Swarajist, against the sentence of one year's simple imprisonment passed on him for an alleged defamation of police officials who went to investigate a case of dacoity at Charmanair last year. The Sessions Judge reduced the sentence to six months. This is a case which is sub judice and which the Swarajists alleged during their recent agitation against Lord Lytton's speech at Dacca that His Lordship had in mind when he referred to Indian women.

STUDENT SUES UNIVERSITY

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BENARES SIVALA, Sept. 25.

A student named Ramagra Singh has filed a suit in the court of the subordinate Magistrate of Benares against the Benares Hindu University claiming that either he be declared to have passed the L.L.B examination of that University or be paid Rs. 5,250 damages.

The Plaintiff states that he joined the law class of the University, in order to take the L.L.B. degree, and sat for the previous examination in the first week of July 1924. He secured marks in excess of the third class marks. There is a rule mentioned in the University prospectus that all successful candidates in the degree examinations will be classed in three divisions, 1st, 2nd and 3rd. Hence the claim by the plaintiff.

The defendant University contend that the rule applied to all degree examinations except Law in which subject candidates securing first and second class marks would only be given the L. L. B. degree.

After the first hearing yesterday, the subordinate judge adjourned the case to October 1st and ordered the defendant to file a written statement.

IMPERIAL BANK CASE.

ALL ACCUSED ACQUITTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Sept. 26.

All the accused in the Imperial Bank overdrafts fraud case have been acquitted this evening at 7 p.m.

JUDGE'S CHARGE TO JURY.

The counsel for the defence having completed their arguments yesterday in the Imperial Bank frauds case His Lordship Mr. Justice Beasley delivered his charge to jury. On the court reassembling to-day there was considerable excitement in the court house which was mixed to its utmost capacity and several hundred people had to be turned away for want of accommodation.

Commencing his charge to the jury His Lordship explained the charges against the accused. He said they were charged with criminal conspiracy for the purpose of doing illegal acts, an offence punishable under section 120 I. P. C. It was unnecessary that any acts should have been done in furtherance of conspiracy. The gist of the offence consisted not in committing any act but in an agreement for a conspiracy. If the jury was of opinion that no offence had been committed but still there was a conspiracy the jury must convict the accused. In a case of criminal conspiracy it was difficult to get any direct evidence. They had to infer evidence from the surrounding circumstances and from the attitude of the parties.

As regards the falsification of the accounts the person doing it must be a clerk or a servant who falsified the accounts with an intent to defraud. It was suggested that in this case the sixth accused did it wilfully and not accidentally. Even if the intention of the accused was to conceal an act already done fraud was complete and it was the case for the prosecution that the accused conspired together to commit these offences.

APPROVER'S CONDUCT.

His Lordship then referred to the approver in the case and said his conduct was opposed to all principles of fairplay. He had to be taken, as Mr. Chaudhuri had pointed out, as a cheat and a liar and perhaps more. His Lordships traced the relationship of the accused in regard to the transactions in the case and then reviewed the evidence as regards tendering of uncleared cheques, manipulation of accounts to reduce the overdraft figure and left it to the jury to attach such significance to it as they thought justifiable.

Referring next to the anonymous letter the judge remarked unfortunately sufficient investigation had not been made on that point. His Lordship said that he used the word unfortunately because had investigations been made the jury would not have been sitting for 21 days. Adverting to falsification it did not mean only alteration of accounts already in existence but also putting in incorrect figures. With regard to these alterations the defence had put forward a suggestion that these alterations had been made sometime after the detection of the frauds. That suggestion meant that these alterations had been made by the approver after the detection at the instigation of either the bank officials or the police. That was a serious charge to make and the jury must coolly consider if such a suggestion was likely. Would the bank officials or police deliberately make these stream of alterations to get six innocent men convicted? The jury knew the police better and it was for them to decide. If the jury believed that the alterations had been made during the period they were alleged to have been made it was for the jury to say why they were made. With regard to the plea of the system of ledger keepers passing overdraft cheques His Lordship said that it was entirely a matter for the jury, as men of business experience, to consider whether the ledger keeper could have been allowed to pass overdrafts to the extent of over one lakh.

VERDICT OF NOT GUILTY.

After deliberating for three hours the jury through their foreman Rao Bahadur G. Venkataranga Rao delivered the following verdict:—"Unanimous verdict of not guilty on the charge of criminal conspiracy to commit criminal breach of trust, and verdict of not guilty by a majority of eight to one on charges of criminal conspiracy to commit cheating and falsification of accounts.

His Lordship observed that he accepted the verdict of the jury and directed the discharge of all the accused.

His Lordship excused the members of the jury from attendance for the next ten years.

Mr. Nugent Grant then told His Lordship that he formally withdrew all the other charges against the accused. The sessions then terminated.

DELHI BRANCH OF IMPERIAL BANK.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Sept. 25.

It is understood that the Delhi Branch of the Imperial Bank of India will shortly move into the Alliance Bank Building in Chandni Chowk and under the Land Acquisition Act the Chief Commissioner has notified that the land adjoining the Alliance Bank Building on its west, north and east sides is likely to be needed for a public purpose, namely, to secure light and air for the premises of Delhi branch of the Imperial Bank of India.

Rai Saheb Laxmi Narayan, a well-known mine owner of Kamptee, has made a donation of Rs. 5,001 to the Nagpur University Building fund and Rs. 501 for a Cup for the University sports.—(A.P.)

The Chief Commissioner Delhi, has notified that the film entitled "After Six Days" shall be deemed to be an uncertified film in the Delhi province.—A.P.

ASSAM COUNCIL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SHILLONG, Sept. 25.

At to-day's meeting of the Assam Legislative Council the Temperance Bill was referred to a Select Committee.

CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION.

NON-PARTISAN ASSOCIATION.

PROF. WARD'S STAY IN INDIA.

Prof. H. F. Ward, Chairman of the Civil Liberties Union of America, arrived by the English mail s.s. "China" on Friday morning and was interviewed by a representative of the "Bombay Chronicle" at his residence at Club Back Road where he has put up at the bungalow of the Methodist Episcopal Mission. Asked by our representative whether he was sent by any particular organization, Prof. Ward said:—"No particular body sent me." Proceeding, he said he was on his holidays and he proposed to spend half of the time in India and the other half in China and Japan. In India, he proposed to remain till the beginning of January next touring in different parts of the country.

Asked about the aims and objects of the American Civil Liberties Union, Prof. Ward said:—"It existed to secure the restoration of the civil rights and liberties that were taken away from good many people as a result of the last war and the reaction that followed after the war. The civil liberties of the people are guaranteed by the constitution of United States in regard to the freedom of speech, freedom of the press and the freedom of the assemblage. All these were taken away since the war from certain organizations, particularly radical and labour organizations, and in some cases from socialists and trade unions and I.W.W. (Industrial Workers of the World.)

Q.—What has the American Liberties Union done so far? Has it done anything substantial to redress the grievances of the people?

A.—It has defended number of cases in the law courts. It has tested number of cases in courts of law challenging the illegal actions of the authorities in power. It has held meetings where refused and the organisers of such meetings have even gone to jails. Sometimes speakers were arrested while they were addressing the meetings. It is now working for repealing a number of repressive laws that were passed during the war.

This Union was formed only recently. It was in existence during the war even, but in another shape. At that time a union was formed to defend the rights of conscientious objectors. The present organization was created subsequent to the war. The association is not strictly a political body. Its members are composed of all shades of political opinions. Though they differ radically on other questions they agree on one essential question, viz., the civil rights of the people, that is the rights of speech, writing and assemblage. It is a non-partisan body and will support the independent candidate for the U. S. presidency.

IRRESPONSIBLE REMARKS CONDEMNED.

POONA GUJARATIS' ASSURANCE TO MAHATMA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA CITY, Sept. 26.

The local Gujarati community assembled in large numbers yesterday evening at the Kikanmai Building in response to a numerously and influentially signed requisition the object being to protest against Mr. B.B. Bhopatkar's attack on Mahatma Gandhi in particular and the Gujarati community in general. The lecture containing the attack was delivered at the residence of the late Mr. Tilak in connection with the last Ganpati festival and has aroused very keen resentment among the Gujarati community. The result was a series of public meetings to protest against the remarks in question.

Yesterday's meeting was presided over by Mr. Vora, a Jain pleader and several resolutions were passed. One of these entered a protest against Mr. Bhopatkar's remarks in question and recorded its opinion that the explanation since furnished by Mr. Bhopatkar was unsatisfactory.

Another resolution conveyed the assurance that they would loyally adopt such means for bringing about Hindu-Muslim Unity as Mahatma Gandhi might suggest.

PLAGUE AT DHARAPURAM,

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Sept. 25.

The Tiruppur correspondent of the 'Madras Mail' says:—Dharapuram, 20 miles from Tiruppur, is now seriously affected with plague. Many cases of ratfalls and fatal cases of plague are reported. On account of the serious nature of the epidemic many portions of the town have been evacuated and people have migrated to various places in the district and outside. Chinnadharampuram is also said to be affected with plague as also some of the surrounding villages.

SOUTH INDIA FLOOD RELIEF.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Sept. 25.

His Excellency Lord Goschen has received a contribution of Rs. 10,000 from the Government of Straits Settlements for the relief of the sufferers from floods in the Madras Presidency.

Mr. Motilal Maheshari of the Calcutta Marwari Relief Society has founded a hamlet for thirty-five Audi Dravida families in Valakurichi, Trichinopoly District.

LOCAL BOARD ELECTIONS IN GODHRA AND BROACH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

GODHRA, Sept. 22.

Godhra and Broach Districts have had Local Board nominations completed. It is now rumoured that complaints regarding the the rules of voting and candidature are favourably considered. The new interpretation allows voters' candidates exercising the rights on wider areas as desired, necessitating fresh nomination. This will mean that these districts come in level regarding the dates of elections with other districts of Gujarat.

COMMERCIAL PROSPECTS IN INDIA

GREATEST POTENTIAL TRADE AREA

INDUSTRIAL AWAKENING.

LONDON, Sept. 26.

Washington.—The Department of Commerce announces an issue of special publication dealing with commercial prospects in India. The publication stresses India's industrial awakening and describes India as one of the greatest of worlds potential trade areas. It is says that India is passing through development during which great quantities of material will be required for irrigation, hydro-electrical schemes, road building and harbour improvements.—Reuter.

DISPLAY OF INDIAN MILITARY MEDALS.

LONDON, Sept. 26.

A case containing a complete collection of the Indian military medals chronologically arranged was placed in the corridor of the India Office yesterday. Its range covers the military history of India from the eighteenth century to the world war and forms a most attractive display.—Reuter.

PAPERS ON ZOROASTRIANISM JAINISM AND SUFISM.

LONDON, Sept. 25.

Sir Patrick Fagan presided on the fourth day over the Religious Conference when a paper on Zoroastrianism by Dastur Kaikobad Noshervan, the Parsee High Priest of the Deccan, was read by Rev. Tyseul Davis. The outline of its theology led to the claim that it was fitted to be the universal religion, its precepts approximating to modern thought.

Sir P. Fagan said that the Parsees formed a very interesting element in Indian life, characterised by very high ethical ideals, which were generally carried very efficiently into practice.

The paper on Jainism prepared by Jagmander Lal Jaini, Chief Justice of Indore, was read in his absence. The paper stated that since the rules of conduct of the Jains were all based on love, piety, compassion and fellow-feeling the Jains were necessarily vegetarians. Through centuries of tradition and discipline it had become impossible for a true Jain to hurt anyone by thought, word or deed. There were no Jain mendicants and the Jains had lowest percentage of criminals in India.

The paper on Sufism, prepared by Sufi Hafi Roshanali, of Ramal in the Punjab claimed that Sufism was not mysticism since it had nothing to conceal. Regret was expressed that some latter-day Sufis had degenerated either by adopting heathenish practices or thinking themselves to be above every law and giving rein to every passion. The paper emphasised that they had nothing in common with real Sufism or Islam.—Reuter.

CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNORSHIP OF NEW YORK.

LONDON, Sept. 26.

New York.—The Presidential campaign has been nominally launched by the selection of Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, son of ex-President, Roosevelt as a Republican candidate for the Governorship of New York.—Reuter.

AVIATOR ZANNI TO LAND AT SHANGHAI,

LONDON, Sept. 26.

Shanghai.—The Argentine Consul has received permission for Aviator Zanni to land at Shanghai.—Reuter.

GERMAN DELEGATION TO LONDON

LONDON, Sept. 26.

Reuter learns that a German delegation is expected shortly in London to begin negotiations on the loan under the Dawes Scheme.—Reuter.

DOMINIONS' DELEGATES AT GENEVA

LONDON, Sept. 26.

Geneva.—The Dominions' delegates and the Empire delegation conferred for an hour this morning. The latter described progress of labours of the committees dealing with disarmament protocol. The Dominions' representatives continue to keep their governments posted as regards the discussions. Reuter learns that no objections were raised by them but requests had been made for explanations of certain points which were duly given and consequently there was no complete agreement among delegates to-day.—Reuter.

SURAT MUSLIMS VS GOVERNOR'S TEAM.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

SURAT Sept. 26.

His Excellency the Governor has kindly condescended to play a cricket match with his team versus a team of Surat and Rander Mahomedan cricketeers on Monday at Poona. It will include Nawab Mir Hafizuddin, captain and the Nawabsaheb of Bela.

The team will start from Surat on Saturday night and will be the guest of the Hon. Mr. Dehlavi. His Excellency the Governor will take lunch with the whole team on Monday noon.

The FGovernor of Bombay attended by Major A G Tresidder attended the meeting and Banquet of the District Grand Lodge at the Masonic Hall (Poona), on Thursday. —(A.P.)

BOMBING IN CHINA.

FOREIGN LEGATION'S WARNING

"AUTHORITIES WILL BE HELD REPONSIBLE."

LONDON, Sept. 25.

Peking.—The Dutch Minister, on behalf of the Foreign Legations, has submitted to the Chinese Foreign Office and Chang-so-lin memorandum which, while disclaiming an intention of intervening in the hostilities, protests against a possible bombing of cities and villages by aeroplanes, and declares that if foreign lives and property are destroyed the authorities ordering the attack will be held responsible.—Reuter.

ANGLO-GERMAN NEGOTIATIONS.

POSITION UNCHANGED.

LONDON, Sept. 25.

Berlin.—The German Ministry of Trade has resumed negotiations with Mr. Fountain, this afternoon; but the position is unchanged. Mr. Fountain leaves for England to-morrow.—Reuter.

NEGOTIATIONS TO BE RESUMED.

In both British and German official circles to-day, it is denied that the negotiation for a trade agreement have broken down. Mr. Fountain, expert of the British Board of Trade, who went to Berlin to assist the British Embassy in the negotiations is returning to London, but it was never anticipated that he would remain in the German capital more than two or three days. He will duly report to Mr. Sidney Webb President of the Board of Trade. There is no question but that the negotiations will be resumed.—B. O. W.

GERMANY AND THE LEAGUE.

ACCEPTANCE OF MEMBERSHIP.

LONDON, Sept. 26.

Berlin.—The Cabinet has approved of the memorandum dealing with the admission of Germany to the League of Nations. A note is being immediately despatched to Governments concerned through German diplomats.—Reuter.

SEAT DISTRIBUTION IN COUNCIL.

LONDON, Sept. 26.

Geneva.—The Assembly of the League has adopted the Chinese proposal regarding the distribution of seats to the non-permanent members of the Council.

The Persian and the Japanese delegates supported the Chinese attitude.—Reuter.

DISASTROUS FLOODS ON RIVER NEVA

LONDON, Sept. 25.

Leningrad.—Hitherto there have been 19 deaths on account of the floods on the Neva which have been most disastrous since the great floods of 1824. Serious damage has been done to factories, the electricity station, the central agriculture, the telegraph office, zoological gardens, the University, the customs house and theatres. The death-roll is comparatively small, owing to the people having warned timely. They took refuge on the upper storyes of houses. Troops, firemen and students corps are participating in the salvage work. Electricity, telephone and telegram services have been restored. A partial tramway service is running. The railway service is normal. Free food-kitchens for children have been opened.—Reuter.

(Neva, a river in Russia 40 miles long, flow past Petrograd).

HEAVY LOSSES DUE TO FLOODS.

LONDON, Sept. 26.

Leningrad.—The first estimates of damage to the industrial premises due to flood exceed ten million roubles. The damage to private property had not yet been estimated. Material law proclaimed yesterday was raised to-day normal conditions have been restored. The Soviet Government had issued a statement thanking people for their courage and the help given to the authorities.—Reuter.

Z, R. 3. FLYING OVER GERMAN TOWNS.

LONDON, Sept. 26.

Berlin.—Z. R. 3 was enthusiastically welcomed in course of flying over towns during its trial trips. It reached Hamburg from Friedrichshafen at an average speed of seventy miles per hour and dropped greeting at Hanover for Hindenburg who is a resident there. Enormous crowds in the streets and on the roofs greeted it. The Berlin police band played "Deutschland Ueber Alles." Government sent to the crew a patriotic message saying *inter alia* "Fly over the sea as witness of undaunted spirit of German daring."—Reuter.

PRINCE IN CANADA.

LONDON, Sept. 25.

Meville (Saskatchewan).—The Prince of Wales arrived here, to-day, and was given an ovation.—Reuter.

Cape Town.—The British Rugby Union team beat the Western Province by 8 points to 6, this being the last match of the tour. —Reuter.

"A COSTLY ANACHRONISM"

ASSEMBLY AND PUBLIC SERVICES.

PT. NEHRU'S DENUNCIATION OF LEE PROPOSALS.

The following is the concluding portion of Pandit Motilal Nehru's speech in the Legislative Assembly in moving his amendment to the official resolution on the Lee Commission's recommendation. The first portion of the speech was published in this journal yesterday:—

Well, Sir, as I have already said with reference to the previous clause, it is one thing to improve your services, it is one thing to make them fit for the growing requirements of the times, but it is quite a different thing to reconstruct your services and your administrative machinery in accordance with the change in the Government which is bound to come sooner or later. In support of this, I shall, with your leave, Sir, read a few passages from an excellent article, which appeared the other day in the "Times of India." I read it, Sir, because the point I am now making is so well put that I could not have put it better: I adopt it as a part of my argument. Sir, I am again quoting from an Anglo-Indian paper, Anglo-Indian in colour, in spirit, and in mind. (Mr. M. A. Jinnah: Better than the "Pioneer".) Yes, better than the "Pioneer." Well, Sir, this is an article which appeared on the 29th of August, 1924, and here is the passage that I wish to read. Treating of the administrative foundations of political progress, the writer says:—

"The root of the whole difficulty would seem to be that Indian opinion does not believe that the Services, as at present recruited and organised, can fit harmoniously into the scheme of a self-governing India. This appears to raise a question not easily dismissed by the enunciation of commonplace truisms. For reflection shows that the problem has never received adequate examination. There is no gainsaying the fact that while much attention has been devoted during the last few years to the question of political reform and constitutional progress, the reform of the administrative machinery of the country has been very largely neglected. Has any responsible person, either in India or in England, seriously sat down to think out the kind of public services which India really needs, and in consequence to arrive at some estimate as to the extent to which the present staffing and recruitment of the administrative machine really correspond with this desideratum? And yet, on the face of it, there would seem to be very good grounds for such a step. The political and constitutional progress of India is of a kind which is likely at length to assimilate her to those countries in which responsible government obtains. Yet the Public Services of India remain entirely different in type from the public services in other countries. Their position is more dignified; their emoluments are incomparably greater."

And then he goes on:—

"But are we justified in assuming that these concessions (*of pay and allowances*) are the due of future entrants, until we have convinced ourselves that the system by which the public Services are staffed and recruited is what the country really requires? We are not here concerned to raise the question of Indianization, which has, it will be obvious, an important bearing upon the subject. We desire to take the broadest view. India is rapidly advancing along the lines of political reform: but the system of her public Services still retains the characteristics of a paternal regime which now every day vanishing further and further into obsolescence."

One more passage, Sir, before I finish with this:—

"There can, of course, be no question of tampering with the rights of the present generation of public servants. But in considering the question of recruitment, the problem we have indicated arises in an acute form. Are we justified, without the most careful and the most meticulous investigation, in perpetuating a regime which took its rise in conditions now long passed away?"

Now, Sir, this is really the case I make in clause (c). It has been put clearly in this article by the writer

AN UNWARRANTED ASSUMPTION.

I now go on to clause (d), and shall very briefly deal with it and the remaining clauses as I am afraid I am going beyond my time limit

Clause (d) runs:—

"That the said terms of reference to the said Royal Commission and the recommendations made by it are based on the unwarranted assumption that the existing system of Government, both Central and Provincial, and the present position, powers and functions of the Secretary of State, the Governor-General and the Governors of Provinces would continue indefinitely."

Now, sir, there is no doubt that the Royal Commission, while they certainly have in contemplation—as they say at the beginning of their recommendation—the progressive realisation of responsible government in this country, have consciously or unconsciously made recommendations which have the opposite effect, as I shall show presently. But, taking the recommendations as they stand, they come to this that it will take 15 years to bring us to a proportion of 50 per cent. of Indians in the Superior Executive Services. That is to say, in the year 1939, we shall have that proportion, and those who shall have entered in that lucky year will have another 25 years at least of official life to run. The complete Indianisation will thus be delayed for 40 years even if there is no further recruitment in England. But the ratio of 50 per cent. is to be kept up even after 15 years by fresh recruitment where it will remain—for how long we do not know; May be the Greek Kalends.

I was very much pained, Sir, at the reference that was made by the Honourable the Home Member to the phrase 'mercenary hordes" which he said had been used to describe the British Services. I do not know if he heard it in this House or elsewhere, but so far as my information goes no Honourable Member in this House has ever permitted himself to use that expression.

The Hon. Sir Alexander Muddiman: No, I did not hear it stated in this House. I have read it in the papers.

Pandit Motilal Nehru: I am very glad to hear that. I cannot think of any Hon. Member of this House referring to the services, and especially the British Services, as "hordes of mercenaries." The whole point is this that the services generally are an anachronism at the present day; and I take the liberty to say of my honourable friend the Home Member that he himself is an anachronism, a very costly anachronism. But no Member of this House has ever said anything whatever against the actual discharge of the duties by the British element of the Services as a whole. They are not wanted because their continuance in the present condition of things is not consistent with the progress that has already been made or will be made in future.

AN ENCROACHMENT ON ASSEMBLY'S POWERS.

Now, sir, I come to clause (e) which runs as follows:—

"That some of the recommendations of the Royal Commission are intended to deprive the Legislatures even of their existing powers by suggesting devices to transfer items of expenditure hitherto subject to the vote of the Assembly and the Provincial Councils to the head of non-votable items."

That is a matter which has not been dealt with by my Hon'ble friend, I refer in this clause to the recommendations made in respect of passages in paragraphs 36, 37, 64 and 65. Also to the Provident Fund contributions dealt with in paragraphs 87 and to the re-appointment by the Secretary of State of officers already appointed by the Government of India so as to have the benefit of non-votable salaries.

The Hon'ble Sir Alexander Muddiman: Would the Hon'ble Member mind giving the references again?

Pandit Motilal Nehru: Passages—paras. 36 and 37, and 64 and 65. Provident Fund Contributions—para. 86 Re-appointment of officers, para. 89. Now, Sir, It is often necessary for the best of objects and from the best of motives to resort to devices. But when a device is intended to curtail the liberty of the people—such scant liberty as has been allowed to them—you cannot expect the people to applaud either the object or the motive. What have the Royal Commission done? In respect of passages their recommendations come to this. "We recommend that officers are entitled to passages. But we know that passages are subject to the vote of the Assembly. We do not want this new-fangled Assembly or the Provincial Legislatures to have at their mercy these officers for whom passages are essential. We, therefore, say this, that although it is an allowance for passages, although it is no part of their pay, although they are not entitled to spend it as they would their own pay; yet in spite of all this call it pay, add it to their pay, and say that it is pay, and then, when it is time for the Accountant-General to pay it is not to be paid to the officer. It is paid into a special fund called the 'Passages Fund" and kept apart, and when the particular officer requires a passage it is then to be paid to him as passage money." It comes to this that passage is an allowance; it remains all along a passage allowance; it is paid as passage allowance; it is not drawn as pay, but simply to take it away from the vote of the Assembly or the Councils they say there is no harm in calling it pay although it never was intended to be any part of the pay.

This applies also to the Providential Fund (laughter)—I mean the Provident Fund.—I wish it were Providential for in that case it would be no burden on India.

Then we come to the re-appointment of officers. There are certain officers appointed in England by the Secretary of State. There are certain others who are appointed by the Government of India. The officers appointed by the Secretary of State are not under our control as regards pay and allowances. With regard to those appointed here, their pay and allowances are subject to the vote of the Assembly or the Councils. There is nothing easier than to ask the Secretary of State to reappoint these men, in order that these men may get out of the clutches of the Assembly and the Royal Commission have recommended accordingly. This is how we are expected to advance step by step to responsible government.

The next paragraph of my amendment deals with racial discriminations and runs

"(f) That the said recommendation have introduced racial discriminations in the treatment of the All India Services."

I shall run somewhat hurriedly through this and the remaining paragraphs and shall simply explain what I mean. In passage concessions there is racial discrimination. That is to say, the concession is to be given only to officers of non-Asiatic domicile. There is racial discrimination also in remittance privileges and the Indian Medical Service, where medical assistance is recommended to be given to Europeans on a racial basis. My friends who will follow me will deal with these subjects more in detail. I shall also for the present pass over the clause which deals with medical service. There are some of my medical friends here who understand the position better than I do and they will place their views before this House.

EVIDENCE IN CAMERA.

I now come to the last clause that the enquiry held by the Royal Commission has been unsatisfactory in that the bulk of the evidence on which the report is based was taken in camera and no material is referred to or made available to the Assembly I might have added that they have not even divulgd the names of the witnesses and we do not know what class of people were examined. Now, Sir, this has been passed over very lightly by my Hon. Friend. It is a matter to which I attach the great importance. A Royal Commission is in its very nature a public tribunal intended to hold a public enquiry. I am surprised that my Hon. Friend said that the terms of reference to the Royal Commission did not include an authority or a direction to publish the evidence. I do not think that the terms of reference to any Royal Commission need contain such a direction, because it is in the very nature of things in the very nature of is constitution, in the very nature of the enquiry it is to hold that evidence should be recorded in public, except perhaps in cases where there are special reasons for not recording it in public; for istance, there may be one or more witnesses examined in camera to avoid state secrets from being divulged. What is most surprising is that a string of recommendations is placed before us and we are asked to accept it as it stands. As regards the passage and other allowances, there is absolutely no reason given for allowing them and there is absolutely no evidence cited to support them; yet the Government of India have by some intuition or ispiration come to know that the recommendations are quite necessary. The only reason now given is that the members of the Royal Commission were all for allowing them. Now, Sir, if that were any test, I think it will save a great deal of public money if we abolished all the appellate courts in the country and simply appointed hourable men as judges of courts of first instance and made their judgments final for all time to come. I have never heard, Sir, that any person however high whatever his position however great his attainments, can take shelter under his ability or attainments where called upon to support his conclusions by the evidence that he may have taken. But here again, I have something to tell the House which will perhaps surprise Hon Members. It has been stated that this enquiry in camera was conducted in defence to the wishes of the witnesses, and at page 61 of the report it is stated:—

"In our view it was of paramount importance that, to guide us in our investigation, we should be able to ascertain the genuine opinions of witnesses on the matters at issue, however confidential or controversial the latter might be. There were likely to be many witnesses, Indian as well as European, who would shrink from expressing, in public, opinions which they conscientiously held but which if published in the press might involve them in political controversy. Had the Commission decided that it would hear no evidence which was not given in public" no body ever expected any Commission to decide that "Had the Commission decided that it would hear no evidence which was not given in public, witnesses of this kind—who as it proved were by no means the most vehement in their tone or the most extreme in their demands—would, to a large extent, have declined to speak freely."

Then the report goes on to say that if a witness "decided to be heard in public, representatives of the press were admitted to record his oral evidence, and received his written statement as well."

Then again,

"The record shows that, of the 411 witnesses who gave oral evidence only 152 elected to be heard in public."

COMMISSION'S HOSTILITY TO PUBLICITY.

Now, Sir, let us test these statements, I shall rely for my facts on another newspaper of equal standing in the official world in another presidency as the "Pioneer" and the "Times of India" are in the United Provinces and Bombay respectively; I mean the "Madras Mail". The writer is a gentleman who, although he has not disclosed his identy, is evidently a member of the Civil Service as the facts that he gives clearly show. He says:—

"One service association sent in its memorial and appointed some of its members to give evidence. Before the arrival of the Commission in Madras, the Secretary of the Association received a wire from the Secretary of the Commission asking whether the association desired to give evidence in public or in camera. In public was the reply. When the Commission arrived in Madras and on the day before the evidence of the Association was to be taken, the Secretary of the Association received a request from the Secretary of the Commission by telephone asking him to apply for the association's evidence to be taken in camera. It was too late for the Secretary to consult the general body of members, and as a definite request had been made by the Commission, the Secretary and those members of the association who could be consulted agreed to send an application that the evidence should be taken in camera. After the application had been sent several members protested strongly but the step had been taken and nothing could be done."

Then he says:

"One of the two service representatives had put in a memorial which dealt candidly and faithfully with the question of the retention of the European services and the Commission were anxious not to examine him on his memorial in public. The outcome of the matter was that the evidence of the service representative was taken in camera so far as it related to the joint memorial, and now comes the important part:

"but the representative who had submitted independent views as a reply to the first interrogative, declined to be examined on the independent memorial in camera and after some deliberation, the Commission decided not to examine him at all."

It is clear that the writer speaks with knowledge that no one outside that particular association could possibly possess. The communication to the press was made with quite a different object and not the object for which I am utilising it. What the writer says is: It is true that the Royal Commission failed to take evidence in the proper way. But it is not our fault. It is not the fault of the services, and there is no reason why those services should suffer. And he points out that they took every precaution to see that their evidence was taken as publicly as possible. But is there now, Sir, after knowing these facts, any justification for saying that the witnesses—some of them bank men and some commercial men—were so very nervous of giving their evidence in public that the Royal Commission was obliged to hear them in camera. How far is the claim of my Honourable friend that we have been treated very well sustainable after this.

CONSTRUCTIVE PROPOSALS

Now, Sir, these are the reasons; they are not exhaustive but they are some of the reasons on which we ask the House not to identify itself with any part of the recommendations of the Commission and not to accept any one of those recommendations. Then we go on to make constructive proposals, proposals which suggest the measures that were indicated in the article of the "Times of India" on which I have relied for the reconstruction of the administrative machinery to suit it for the present day needs of the country. My Hon'ble friend has referred to the question which the Commissioners put to themselves. He referred to page 18 of the Report where it is stated "In the days of the Islington Commission the question was "How many Indians should be admitted into the public services?" It has now become "What is the minimum number of Englishmen which must still be recruited?" My Honourable friend further said that that showed the march of events and the progress that the country had made. If I may be permitted to formulate a question of my own, it will run something this. "Is there any reason whatever why any Europeans at all should be retained in this country unless their services were required as experts or because they possessed special technical knowledge." That is the standard which should be applied. I do not say that that means that the European service should be abolished. No. I say that the standard of qualification for service in India should be not because a certain pronortion has to be retained but because a certain kind of work has to be done for which the Europeans are especially qualified. I will be the last person in the world to share the suspicions of those to whom my Honourable friend was referring when he said that the services were supposed to come out here for their own selfish ends. The Honourable the Home Member then refuted this imaginary charge by referring to the small number of recruits that come out to India every year and said: Can that state of recruitment mean that these people have selfish ends of their own? Now I must say that everybody who takes up service for remuneration has a selfish motive and selfish end to serve quite apart from his public duties. But I do not wish to say that these hardworked gentlemen who come here so far away from their native country, and who work honestly do so only for selfish reasons. Of course there is a selfish element in the most unselfish work you can conceive. No body will deny that. But it is quite a different thing to say that a public servant comes out to this country with selfish motives. The selfish motive with which we charge the British Government lie elsewhere—not in the motives of the services but in the motives which lie behind the maintenance of services. The selfish reason, however, is the maintenance of the grip over India for all time to come. That is the selfish reason. It is not that ten, twenty or hundred young men from England should come out here every year and be provided for. No, certainly not. What we mean by selfish motives is that you are entering into our daily life day by day to such an extent that it will take—I do not know how long it will be—perhaps hundreds of years for us to shake ourselves free of you. What we want is that you should give us the right to walk erect in our streets and then you can come in any numbers you like. Come as our friends come as our neighbours, not as our rulers

TAX-PAYER'S POINT OF VIEW.

Then I come to Part II of my amendment, which speaks for itself. We have made our position fairly clear. We have said that we will not accept anything until we are satisfied that the recommendations of the Royal Commission upon that point are correct: and, in order to satisfy us, we must have the materials that the Royal Commission had or any other materials which are likely to satisfy us. We are not sticking to the nature of the materials or the evidence. How can you expect anyone whom you ask to give money for a certain purpose to be prepared to give that money unless and until he has satisfied himself that the money is required and that he can afford it. We cannot accept the *obiter dictum* of the Royal Commission that a certain amount is fair. We must have the materials before us. One argument used in favour of this huge expenditure is the rise in prices. Where in the world have the prices not risen? Where in the world have permanent increases of salaries been given on account of the rise in prices? We know that war bonuses have been allowed in England and in other countries. One of the reasons why the Royal Commission is prepared to recommend this permanent enhancement of salaries is that in India the services were not given war bonuses. By all means give them something which is temporary. The Royal Commission were satisfied that a case had been made out for a permanent increase in the salaries. But how can you ask us to commit ourselves to an expenditure without satisfying ourselves that that is a proper expenditure and therefore must be incurred from the tax-payer's point of view.

A BASELESS GRIEVANCE.

Now, Sir, there is one paragraph in the preamble which I should have noticed. One can understand the grievances of those who have become grey in the service—men who entered the service and built high hopes which hopes were frustrated for some reasons or other beyond their control and beyond the control of the Government. But what about the fresh recruits? What about those who entered after 1919 with their eyes wide open as to what they may expect and what they may not expect; those who knew that the Government of India Act had been passed and that the country was bound to have a transitional period short or long. Even taking the Government of India Act as it stands, the very least that these gentlemen who entered the Services in 1919 should have known and must have known was that they would be subject to all the vicissitudes which are mentioned here as reasons for giving them increases. It will be insulting their intelligence to say that they did not take that factor into consideration. Is a young Englishman educated in English Universities unable to understand the simple fact that after the passing of the Government of India Act, it may any day happen that from the reserved field of service he may be transferred to the transferred field of service and after being so transferred will be subject to the vote of the Council or the Assembly, as the case may be. If he knew that—and I submit that there can be no reason whatever to think that he did not—then what reason is there to provide for allowances and advancements of salaries on that ground.

Now, Sir, I shall not detain the House at any greater length. But I may be allowed frankly and candidly to say what is the general feeling about this Royal Commission report. The recommendations of the Royal Commission purport to be a part of the greater scheme inaugurated by the Government of India Act in 1919 to enable the country eventually to govern itself by gradually eliminating the European element from the administration. The Act itself was ushered in with a flourish of trumpets, as a remarkable piece of legislation It was claimed for it that it was a new departure in the art of governing subject races whereby the governors were giving to the governed, voluntarily, and in the interests of mankind in general, the right to govern themselves.

"THE WOODEN HORSE."

Now, Sir, in the course of giving that right this Royal Commission was thought of as a necessary step. It was said that as India was progressively advancing to responsible government something must be done to bring the services in a line with the conditions now prevailing and those which will prevail shortly in the country. What happened? It was a great gift, if it was all that was claimed for it, but as the House is aware, there were some cynical people in the population of India who for the very reason that it was a most remarkable thing which had ever been done in the history of the world, looked askance at the gift at the Act itself. They did the very ungrateful thing to examine a gift horse in the mouth but no sooner they did so they found it was a wooden horse! The more venturesome of the cynical people I have referred to above refused to ride that wooden horse, and made up their minds to set out in right earnest to win the real horse, or lose the saddle. The less venturesome tried to ride it: they rode it; they shook themselves violently on it but it was so fixed to a steel frame underneath that it refused to rock. They had in their disappointment to ask that the steel frame may be a little loosened, so as to give some little play to this wooden horse. That request of theirs was listened to: a Royal Commission was appointed: Indianisation was promised; but what was it that was done? To carry the metaphor a little further some screws and nails were taken from the front and fixed behind this machinery. The result was that it remained as immoveable as ever and they have not even a rocking horse now to give them an opportunity to acquire the necessary grip for riding a real horse. Now, Sir, I know my friends opposite think that all this suspicion, all this distrust is without foundation: but look at the things that are being done from day to day, and what do they come to? They come to this that the British Government is trying to stave off the evil day as long as it can; the evil day when full responsible government will be granted to this country; and meanwhile, for fear lest the day may come sooner than they imagine what are they doing? They are digging their foundations deeper and deeper, so that when the day really comes they may have practically nothing to hand over to the next government, and all that matters may remain with the vested interests. That really is the feeling in this country, and as I have said there is justification for it. I will not go further than this that the history of the past few years since 1919 fully justifies an apprehension of that character. I appeal, therefore, to this House not to encourage that feeling by accepting the recommendations of this Commission but to throw them out in their entirety. I think I have, by the indulgence of the Honourable the President and this House given fully my reasons for asking the House to do so.

QUIET AT SHAHJEHANPUR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 26.

The Commissioner of Rohilkhand wired from Shahjahanpur last night that the presence of the British troops has brought confidence. The shops in the Chauk were opened in the afternoon. The number of assaults has diminished, but one Hindu was killed. The City is more tranquil but the neighbouring villages are restless. The presence of the troops will be required for some days yet. The total casualties up to date are six killed and 104 wounded.

ARMOURED CARS PATROL STREETS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 25.

The Commissioner of Rohilkhand division wires to-day:—

The situation at Shahjehanpur grew much worse on the afternoon of the 24th. British troops from Bareilly arrived in the night. The main street is picketed by them. Armoured cars are patrolling. The total casualties up to last night were: five killed, ninety-eight wounded. Nervousness still prevails. By evening there would be more confidence.

TROOPS FROM BAREILLY ARRIVE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SHAHJAHANPUR, Sept. 25.

Detachments of the Welsh regiment from Bareilly arrived last night and the situation is improving. Some sporadic assaults occurred this morning. Armoured cars are still patrolling the city.

DR. ANNIE BESANT.

50 YEARS OF PUBLIC WORK.

PUBLIC DEMONSTRATION ON OCT. 1.

A grand public demonstration under the joint auspices of the Bombay and Suburban Lodges of the Theosophical Societies, the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, the National Home Rule Leagues, the Bombay Presidency Association, the Servants of India Society, the Social Service League, the Women's Indian Associations, the Parsee Rajkeya Sabha, the National Conference Provincial Council, the Bombay Presidency Social Reform Association, the Order of the Star in the East, the Bombay Students' Brotherhood, the Young Men's Parsee Association, the Lodge St. Germain (102), the Aryan Excelsior League, the Bombay Youth Lodge Theosophical Society, the Hind Mahila Samaj, the 1921 Club, the Young Men's Education Society, the Convention Clubs (Bombay and Suburban), the Central Labour Board, the Bombay Boy Scouts' Association, the Bombay Humanitarian League, the Rathestrar Mandal and the Seva Sadan has been organised in honour of Dr. Annie Besant's fifty years of Public Work on October 1st her 78th birthday, at 6-15 p.m. (S.T.) at the Sir Cowasjee Jehangir, Public Hall, Fort. Mahatma Grandhi had kindly consented to preside but owing to his subsequent decision to observe three weeks' fast, he has expressed his inability to come down to Bombay on that day. Among the speakers on the occasion are: Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, the Right Hon. V. S. Srinivasa Sastry, Sir Purshotamdas Thakordas, Kt., J. J. Vimadelal, Solicitor, Messrs. M. A. Jinnah, Joseph Baptista, V. J. Patel, N. M. Joshi, Mr. Jamnedas Dwarkadas, and Jehangir Petit. Dr. Annie Besant has kindly accepted the invitation of the Committee to be present on the occasion. Admission will be free and doors will be opened at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.)

TARIFF BOARD.

EVIDENCE OF MR. MEARS.

The Tariff Board took the evidence of Mr. Mears of J. C. Gammon, Ltd., Bombay, who said that his firm had placed no order for foreign cement since October 1922, since which time all their work had been carried on with Indian cement.

Mr. Mears said in reply to the Chairman they consumed about a thousand tons of cement per month in their works. There was very little difference in the quality of English and Indian cements. His firm was mostly using Dwarka and Bundi cements. They had some unfortunate experiences with Indian cement but they were more due to bad transit than to the fault of the makers in manufacturing the cement. He might be inclined to pay one per cent more for English cement but they were more due to bad due to their prejudice than to the higher quality of a British cement. The one per cent which he was willing to pay for British cement was not justified and his prejudice was a very small one. It has due to natural conditions that Calcutta could not use more concrete work as Bombay did and that was one of the reasons why Bombay was using more cement for concrete purposes. In Calcutta they might have greater prejudices in favour of British cement than they have in Bombay. He did not know the state of things in Karachi. He did not think that packing in bags affected the quality of the cement, although it might affect the quality in the monsoon. But the cement he thought would keep better in cask. There was an enormous expansion in consumption of cement in India during the last few years, due to greater building activities. But he did not think that the consumption would continue, and he did think there might be a considerable shrinkage in the consumption of the cement. The large consumption was due to the extraordinary boom in Bombay. The present cement prices in Bombay were about Rs. 45 to 50 per ton. If the price of cement went up it would at once decrease concrete work in Bombay, and the consumption of cement depended on the maintenance of relatively low prices.

Replying to Mr. P. P. Ginwalla the witness said his firm was using concrete work mainly for the Development chawls, and the Port Trust and other works. In Bombay they were using cement for the construction of roads and such roads lasted longer than the ordinary roads, although the first cost was very considerable. They would store cement for a matter of two years, if necessary. They only stored cement during the monsoon, to avoid transit in that season.

In reply to Prof. V. G. Kale the witness said they were using concrete for chawls but not much for residential buildings; they had, however, constructed many residential buildings also. They were using cement for making flower-pots and parapets because it was very much cheaper to use. Stone work was both dearer and more difficult. They could popularise cement in the mofusil, provided they had some experienced men to handle the material. It was not extraordinary intelligence that was required for concrete and cement work, not even university training, what was required was a little practice and care. They had to be careful in the use of the material, it was possible to construct very good roads in the mofusil out of concrete, provided they were kept under water while they were in the process of construction for a few days, otherwise they would be spoiled. Once the process was completed—once the concrete had set—the road required no attention at all. Concrete roads were also very easy to repair, only it was more difficult to dig them up.

THE TARIFF BOARD.

The office of the Tariff Board will close in Bombay, to-day, (Saturday, the 27th Sept.) and will re-open at Poona on Tuesday, the 30th idem. All communications which cannot reach the Board at Bombay by this evening should be addressed to the Office of the Board at 44, Sassoon Road, Poona.

We can exempt your firm from Paying INCOME-TAX OR SUPER-TAX.
Consult
Parekh & Co.,
Incorporated Certified Accountants, Public Accountants and Auditors. Income-Tax and Super-Tax Experts
Offices:—
(1) M.P. Baria Building, Pydhony.
(2) Victoria Buildings, Parsee Bazaar, Fort, BOMBAY.
(Opp. Income-Tax Office.)

TRADE AND FINANCE.

WEEKLY REVIEW

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MONEY:

The week has seen appreciable developments towards easier money, mainly as a result of the lifting of pressure from Calcutta for the finance of jute crop which is now nearly completed, while there is no strong demand as yet in Bombay. Easier conditions may be expected for the next few weeks in view of the later rains with the consequent delay in the movement of the cotton crop. Money at call was on offer at about 4 per cent with fewer borrowers than usual, the rate for fixed deposits for the two and three months period being unchanged at 4½ per cent, six months rate being about 5 per cent.

The current statement of affairs of the Imperial Bank of India shows an increase of Rs. 131.34 lacs in the cash balance which now stands at Rs. 27,84,82,000, the percentage being 28.03 as compared with 25.74 of last week. The trade demand shows a decline: Loans have declined by Rs. 195.74 lacs, Cash Credits by Rs. 234.14 lacs and Inland Bills discounted by Rs. 7.91 lacs. The Government Deposits have declined by Rs. 312.26 lacs and Other Deposits have declined by Rs. 65.41 lacs. The Bank rate remains unchanged at 5 per cent.

With the development of easier monetary conditions the fall in the prices of gilt-edged securities has been arrested and rates were appreciably steadier during the week. Prices at the close, in spite of profit-taking show a higher level than in the previous week. 3½ per cent Paper improved from Rs. 64 to Rs. 64/12, closing at Rs. 64/5. 5 per cent Loans due 1933 and 1945–55 are quoted at Rs. 97/2 and Rs. 97/4. 5½ per cent Bonds due 1925 and 1928 have improved from Rs. 102/4 and Rs. 103/4 to Rs. 102/8 and Rs. 103/8 respectively. 6 per cent Bonds due 1926 and 1927 have been placed at Rs. 100/4 and Rs. 100/7; 1930 has changed hands at Rs. 102/4 and 1932 at Rs. 103/4. 6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan has declined to Rs. 106 to Rs. 105/12.

In answer to questions put in the Legislative Assembly by Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas last week end, the Finance Member reaffirmed the determination of Government not to meddle with the gold ratio of the rupee at this juncture. Sir Basil Blackett would not commit Government to any date for the introduction of early legislation to alter the existing ratio, and while giving assurances that Government would use to the fullest their powers to issue currency against purchases of sterling, he declared this step as a more suitable measure of relief for undue stringency in the money market than any hasty attempts to alter the statutory ratio of the rupee. In respect of the ratio itself, the Finance Member remarked that Government were not in a position to say what ratio would have to be adopted finally. Government, moreover, must be in a position to make the rate decided upon fully effective, and to support exchange if it falls below this rate, a contingency which is not provided for in the two currency bills proposed by Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas.

With reference to the Finance Member's assurances of monetary relief by purchases of sterling, it is felt in business circles that these purchases should be on a considerably more extended scale at each 1/32d. than has been the case as yet, if full benefit is to be derived from this system of relief.

Having regard to the Finance Member's explicit statement of the reasons for Government's policy of inaction respecting the exchange ratio in present conditions, it would now seem unnecessary to press for any early consideration of the two currency bills which may with advantage be held over until such time as general economic conditions indicate the advisability of a review of the position.

EXCHANGE.

The progressive strengthening in sterling exchange has continued during the week with business in ready T T being done at 1s. 3–23/32d. mainly due to fair lots of bills being placed in Calcutta. At the close, however, there was a weakening tendency due to a report that the Secretary of State will offer Rs. 80 lacs Council Bills during the next week, a nervousness being created in the market by the uncertainty in respect of the rate at which Government will make the allotments. During the present year the sale of these bills was continued from the opening of the year until 4th March, from which date the sale was suspended Government since then having bought in the open market. It is reported that the total purchases both in Bombay and in Calcutta of the Imperial Bank amount to £18,00,000 at rates varying from 1s. 5–5/8d. to 1s. 5—23/32d. their present buying rate being 1s. 5–3/4d. The rates in the forward market are steadier, there being better sellers for forward. There was a lessened demand for bullion import owing to the weakening in the gold rates.

The dollar quotation has been fairly steady throughout the week, the highest and lowest rates being dollars 4.47—3/8 and 4.46—1/4. Among the principal Continental exchanges, French francs close at 84/70, Belgian francs at 93.40 and the Italian Lira at 102.

GOLD:

The week has seen no reaction from the easier conditions that set in during the previous week, but at the lower level prices have been steady, with some improvement towards the close on weaker sterling exchange. The price of the metal in London moved between 92s. 9d. and 92s 7d. The highest and lowest rates during the week in Bombay were Rs. 23/13/6 and Rs. 23/10/9 for ready, Rs. 23/14/6 and Rs. 23/11/9 for 13th October settlement and Rs. 24 and Rs. 22/13/3 for 12th November settlement. The rate for sovereigns was maintained round Rs. 15/5/3 for ready and Rs. 15/4/0 for forward. The off-take averages about 30,000 tolas a day and the stock is estimated at about 8 lacs tolas excluding arrivals by the incoming mail which is expected to bring in about £1,32,000 gold. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £300,000. The total import of gold during the week amounted to Rs. 2,56,21,105 in bar and coin. This week's shipment is expected to be for about £ 23,000.

SILVER:

Quiet conditions have characterised the silver market during the week, and tendency has been generally easy owing to the movements of sterling exchange although the prices of the metal in London have improved. In Shanghai the rate for T T on London improved from 3s 4½d to 3s 4—7/8d. closing at 3s. 4¾d. In London the highest and lowest rates during the week were 35—1/16d and 34—11/16d. for ready and forward. In our market the highest and lowest rates during the week were Rs. 80/9 and Rs. 80 for Ready, Rs. 80/15 and Rs. 80/7 for 17th October settlement and Rs. 81/4 and Rs. 80/11 for 16th November settlement. The off-take has improved during the week and averages about 135 bars a day and stock is estimated at about 8000 bars. The total import of silver during the week amounted to 1806 bars and Rs. 98,073 in coin. This week's shipment is expected to be for about £ 2,500.

SHARES:

There were four working days on the Stock Exchange during the week under report. Cotton mill shares have been generally steady with a loss of a few points in some instances. The general undertone of the market remains good and considerable interest has been aroused by the passage of a resolution for abolition of cotton excise duties in the Legislative Assembly without any challenge to a division on the part of Government. It would seem that the official attitude on principal coincides with the popular demand, and that it is only practical financial considerations that remain to be met. It should not be impossible to devise means for supplementing the loss of revenue which the abolition of the duties would entail. The following are the fluctuations in some of the principal cotton mill shares:—Bombay Cotton Rs. 600—570; Bombay Dyeing Rs. 813/12—805—822/8—805; Century Rs. 412/8—407/8—417/8—400; Central India Rs. 557/8—550—557/8—550; Crescent Rs. 272/8—263/12—270—263/12; Kohinoor Rs. 1400; New Great Rs. 447/8—428/12 441/4—422/8; Pearls Rs. 605—591/4—601/4—581/4 Simplex Rs. 292/8—285—286/8—292/8—285 and Swadeshi Rs. 612/8—591/4—612/8—610.

The miscellaneous section was generally quiet with prices in most cases maintained. Alcocks were quoted at Rs. 190 at the close from the highest of Rs. 205. British Burma Petrols are quoted at Rs. 5/14 and Bombay Trams at Rs. 89/6. Tata deferreds have declined from Rs. 60 to Rs. 55. In cement and Manganese shares, Bundis were steady round Rs. 10/8, Kotni Ord Rs. 77/8 with deferreds at Rs. 180 and Shivrajpurs at Rs. 42/10 Railway shares were somewhat weaker, Ahd. Prantij has declined from Rs. 820 to Rs. 810. Gujerat is quoted at Rs. 820. Sindh Light at Rs. 152 and Tapti Valley at Rs. 645.

Bank shares have been steady, Imperial Bank shares quoting at Rs. 1407/8 with Contributories at Rs. 392/8. Bank of India shares are quoted at Rs. 80 and those of the Central Bank at Rs. 23/8.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

During the week under review the Home markets have been fluctuating but on the whole show a sharp advance both in New York and Liverpool as compared with last week. Early the market was steady on short covering and Commission Houses buying. Later the prices gave way on local traders and South selling. In the middle of tehe week the market advanced on heavy short covering on bullish Agricultural Bureau Report.

Steadier markets have been the rule during this week, although the tendency has continued on the downward grade. Belief in lower prices still exists notwithstanding the fact that the Bureau Report published in America, On Tuesday last was of a 'bullish' nature. The estimated condition of the crop as on the 15th September showed 55.4 per cent, with a crop outturn of 12,596,000 bales, whilst the total quantity of cotton ginned upto the 16th instant indicated 2,663,000 bales. The publication of such a report caused heavy short covering with the result that a sharp rise in values followed.

In our last week's circular, we have already drawn our readers' attention to the fact that this season has been comparatively free from any sustained reports as to the boll-weevil damage compared with the preceding four years. This fact creates doubt in the minds of many as to what crop may be grown on the acreage, if for one reason or another the weevil has ceased to be a menace.

Since several years it is just the first occasion on which we are favoured with a bumper crop and even perhaps in excess of the potential needs of the world for this season, so that it will occupy some more time to calculate the price at which such a huge crop may have to be marketed. Reports to hand show that picking is proceeding under good conditions and although we have still some little time to face before obtaining correct estimates of the yield, all indications point to the fact that the ultimate outturn will show one of the largest crops of recent years.

As regards Manchester trade reports, dealers abroad and merchants at home maintain their attitude that the existing level of prices for the raw material is still high to attract any business. Orders that have been registered have been small and business done being of a hand-to-mouth nature. American spot cotton remains in fair demand and with any signs of a revival in trade, an extensive enquiry will follow quickly. New crop basis remains steady and with a decidedly stiffening tendency for the early shipments. We have also a clearer political outlook on the continent than we have had some time past, with the probable hope of more stable conditions of currency.

Whilst the immediate future is distinctly puzzling we are still inclined to the belief that the existing level will not be maintained and that a gradual downward movement will be in evidence before sufficient trade demand is enlisted to counter-balance the new crop movement. No doubt there will be occasional reactions brought about by temporary oversold conditions, but we feel confident that the time is not yet ripe for cotton to be bought with confidence and consequently we consider it safer to sell on advances than to enter into the reverse operation.

As regards the position of our market, following the sharp recovery in America on Tuesday, the prices improved by about Rs. 15 but the tone on the whole still continues to be weak. There has been a spasmodic demand from Japan during the week under review which has been readily filled by speculators' selling, while Europe still remains inactive. Unless the trade very shortly commences to buy freely we fail to see how prices are to be maintained at their present level and consequently on any temporary strength we would advise cautious sales.

The demand for spot cotton has diminished since last week and has been very limited, with buyers experiencing little or no difficulty in securing their requirements at relatively cheap prices.

The following were the changes in the Home markets as compared with last week:—

	Last week	this week.
New York October	22.25	24.43 plus 218
New York December	21.85	23.60 plus 175
New York January	21.88	23.66 plus 178
New York March	22.16	23.86 plus 170
New York May	22.40	24.10 plus 165
Liverpool October	12.54	13.41 plus 87
Liverpool January	12.43	13.25 plus 82
Liverpool March	12.53	13.33 plus 80
Liverpool May	12.57	13.37 plus 80
Liverpool July	12.51	13.31 plus 80

LOCAL FORWARD MARKET.

Fully Good M. G. Broach April/May opened on the 19th instant at Rs. 446 and advanced to Rs. 447 on Commission Houses buying. From this level the prices receded to Rs. Rs. 443 on Bazar operators selling. Owing to a moderate advance in New York futures the market opened steady at Rs. 4.. on the 20th instant, and declined to Rs. 4.. on Bazar operators selling. Buying by Commission Houses and Shroffs caused the values to recover to Rs. 450. But the market again gave way to Rs. 445 on Commission Houses and jobbers selling. On the 22nd instant the market opened at Rs. 447½ steady and improved to Rs. 449½ on Shroffs buying From this level the prices dropped to Rs. 445 on Commission Houses selling. On the 23rd instant the Bazar opened at Rs. 437 easier in accordance with a further decline in New York futures and gradually gave way to Rs. 434 on selling by Bazar operators. On Japanese Houses and Shroffs buying the values recovered to Rs. 437 but again eased to Rs. 435 on general selling. On the 24th instant the market opened at Rs. 451 firm, in sympathy with a substantial advance in New York futures, and the prices jumped to Rs. 454 on buying by a well-known Indore operator. On selling by Bazar operators the values eased again to Rs. 4.. but quickly recovered to Rs. 453 on Commission Houses buying, and after sharp fluctuations the market closed at Rs. 448½ on the same day. On the 25th instant the Bazar was closed.

Fine Oomra Decr./January opened on the 19th instant at Rs. 425 and gradually declined to Rs. 418 on selling by Commission Houses. Going up to Rs. 423 the values further eased to Rs. 416 on Commission Houses selling. From this level the market again improved to Rs. 423 on Bazar operators buying but again gave way to Rs. 407 on general selling. Owing to higher advices reported from Home on the 24th instant the market opened firm at Rs. 429 and after fluctuations closed at Rs. 424½ on the same day. Whilst Oomra March opened on the 19th instant at Rs. 419 and going down to Rs. 409 on Bazar operators selling improved to Rs. 419. Again declining to Rs. 402 the market steadily recovered to Rs. 424 on Commission Houses and general buying and closed at Rs. 419 on the 24th instant. F. G Bengal /Decr./January opened on the 19th instant at Rs. 376 and closed on the 24th instant at Rs. 374 the highest being Rs. 37.. and the lowest Rs. 360.

PIECE-GOODS.

An easier tone has prevailed in the cloth market during the past week. Owing to the favourable rate of exchange and the lower price for cotton, sentiment seems to be working in favour of a decline. Buyers are therefore adopting a hand to mouth policy and not much has been done by way of business, only occasional transactions having occurred. Needy sellers have been rather nervous and have shown anxiety to dispose off their holdings even at sacrifices, lest they should have to suffer heavier losses by waiting. Such forced sales have not brought out many buyers, but this has rather had a demoralising effect on the market. The uncertainly with regard to the future outlook has been more marked than ever. During the beginning of the month the expectation of a shilling per lb. cotton was looked upon as an erroneous idea, and leading authorities considered such a development very improbable. It was stated that there were grounds for believing that goods bought on the basis of 14d. for American cotton would not turn out badly. But cotton has gone down to 12½d, and in view of the anticipated large production, it may go down still further. The forecast of the U. S. A. department of Agriculture gave the production as 12,596,000 bales, and this caused a reartion in the price of the raw material and checked the decline. Until things get more settled, there is no probability of trade developing.

In 39 inches Red End Grey Shirtings of Manchester make, values have been cut down by eight annas per piece in competition. The goods being in several hands, the sellers have shown anxiety to sell out first. Multani buyers who had purchased these lines have been re-selling the same at Rs. 13 per piece and are even willing to part with the goods in quantity at Rs. 12-12, believing the price to go down still further in the near future. This has caused a depression in similar styles in the market. Perperell Drills have also shown a decline of two annas per piece. There is some rumour of American Mills having sold some lots for the Bombay Market. Values of Grey Jaconets have shown a further reduction of three annas per piece. Lorpinan's 1500 White Shirtings have been easier by further six annas per piece. In White Mulls, a lot of 50 cases of 58 inches by 20 yards Red End Styles No. 95 has changed hands in the bazaar at Rs. 7-10 bazaar rate for October/November/December delivery, the current rate here being Rs. 7-14 for ready goods. The previous lot of 35 cases of similar goods was reported to be sold at Rs. 7-12. Gold End White Mulls in 39 inches by 20 yards have depreciated in values by further two annas per piece. 34 inches White Nainsooks have been easier to the extent of two annas per piece, but the 27 to 28 inches by 13 yards ranges have remained steady.

The Manchester Market has been very irregular. Some manufacturers have been quoting eight per cent reduction in prices, whereas others, who are engaged with work, are quite indifferent with regard to fresh orders, and are trying to improve their margins, rather than give the benefit of the decline in cotton to the buyers. Production is being increased in some of the weaving centres. Some business is reported to have been done for the Karachi market.

Local mills cloths have remained steady. Certain Mills have been willing to sell at concession rates, nearly an anna per lb. less than the last sales, but buyers are remaining aloof and are not committing themselves to fresh business, preferring to watch further developments. Some lots of fancy goods have been taken up by Ahmedabad buyers. On account of the depression in the Cotton trade it is understood that the Bombay Millhands will not be paid the annual bonus in January next. It is gratifying to note that the resolution of Mr. Kasturbhai Lalbhai, which asked for the removal of the 3½ per cent Cotton Excise Duty, as amended by Mr. Neogy, has been carried in the Legislative Assembly without a division. The amendment was to the effect that the question of further protection to the cotton industry be not referred to the Tariff Board. This wicked excise duty had been imposed at the bidding of Lancashire and maintained for the benefit of Lancashire millowners, and now that it has been resolved to abolish the same, the protection enjoyed by the cotton mill industry in India will rise from seven and a half per cent to eleven per cent. Sir Charles Innes, Commerce Member, on behalf of the Government has stated that he reserved the right to ask the Tariff Board to examine whether the import duty on piece-goods should not be reduced in the interest of the consumers in India. But the favourable rate of exchange will help the imports from Manchester, and will offset the protection of 11 per cent on local mill cloths.

Japanese cloths have been easier in values. Owing to sales made by the importing firms at lower rates, a downward tendency has been noticeable here.

The quotations for the leading shops of Greys and Whites are as under—

GREY SHIRTINGS—

	Ins.	Yds.	Rs.	a.	p.
Ralli's Fari No. 2000	36×	37½/38	13	4	0
„ 100,000	..45×	„ ..	15	12	0
„ No 33,000	..45×	„ ..	15	0	0
„ No. 2800	....37×	..	12	8	0
„ No. 4545	..38×38	..	13	0	0
„ No. 15000	..44×38	..	14	8	0
„ No. 18000	..	„ ..	15	0	0
„ No. 17600	..	„ ..	15	8	0
Graham's No. 2730	39×	„ ..	13	4	0
„ No. 2750	..45×	„ ..	15	8	0
„ Yellow Horse	43×39	..	..		
„ No. 2310	..44×38	1–2..	..		
Dewhursts BBB	..38×38	1–2..	21	0	0
„ BB	..38×38	1–2..	18	0	0
„ Rupee No. 5	38×38	1–2..	16	8	0
Ritchie's No. 510	..39×	37 1/2/38	13	4	0
„ No. 4462	..41×	„ ..	..		
Lyon's Shunker	..39×	„ ..	13	4	0
Fleming's 1904–1906	45,48,51×	38 Avg.	19	8	0

GREY DRILLS—

Pepperell's Dragon	..29×40	Net	27	6	0
Ralli's Musjid No. 425	26×40		16	0	0

GREY JACONETS—

Ralli's No. 18	..45×22	..	8	8	0
„ NJ 18	..40×22	..	7	8	0
„ No. 138	..40×22	..	7	10	0
„ No. 636	..44×22	..	7	10	0

WHITE SHIRTINGS—

Liepman's No. 1500	32×42	..	26	6	0
H. B. T. C. 40000	..36×40	..	28	8	0
Ralli's No 9889	..33×40	..	18	12	0
Forbes K. B. 100	..33×40	..	..		

WHITE MULLS...

Ralli's No. 6	..41×19	..	8	4	0
„ No. 60	..46×19	..	9	4	0
„ No. 600	..51×19	..	9	12	0
„ No. 6000	..56×19	..	11	4	0
„ No. 88	..58×20	..	7	14	0
„ No. 1270	..27×18	..	3	15	0
„ No. 166	..39×20	..	7	5	0
„ No. 818	..39×20	..	7	7	0
„ No. 1440	..36×20	..	..		
„ No. 5352	..42×20	Net ..	..		
„ No. 2755	..42×20	Net ..	..		
„ No. 1703	..52×20	Net ..	14	8	0
Ritchie's No. 1260	27×18	..	3	15	0
„ No. 119	..37×18	..	..		
„ No. 229	..42×18	..	..		
„ No. 339	..47×18	..	..		
„ 1K-4K38",43"	48/53×18	Avg.	6	4	0
„ No. 95	..58×20	..	7	14	0
„ No. 66999	..40×18	..	5	8	0
„ No. 86999	..40×18	..	6	0	0
„ No. 775	..40×18	..	6	2	0
„ No. 875	..45×18	..	6	10	0
„ No. 975	..50×18	..	7	2	0
„ No. 615	..50×18	..	7	0	0
Graham's Baloon	..58×20	..	7	14	0
Greaves' No. 5060	..27×18	..	..		
Flemings No. 8089	..26×18	..	..		

WHITE NAINSOOKS—

Ralli's No. 7070/9090	27×18	..	4	14	0
„ No. 61–81	.. „	..	4	7	0
„ No. 1850	.. „	..	3	14	0
„ No. 1900	.. „	..	4	0	0
„ No. 2600	.. „	..	4	2	0
„ No. 21021	.. „	..	4	4	0
„ No. 39620 T. B.	38×22	..	7	0	0
Graham's Nos. 88–8888	28×18	..	5	11	0
„ No. 95950–97970 Saraswati	..33×18	..	9	8	0
„ Tipoo W/WWW	34×18	..	6	4	0
„ No. 50000	.. „	..	6	12	0
„ No. 33340/33350/33360			7	4	0
Lyon's No. 4545–5656		..	..		
6767	..26×18	..	..		
Greaves' No. 30000–50000	„	..	..		
„ No. 8000 T. B.	38×22	..	..		
Ritchie's Nos. 3500–4510 5520	..26×18	..	4	12	0
S. W. and Co's. Nos. 5800–5820 "Motor Car"	..	..	4	12	0

The above quotations are on Bazaar terms with discount of three and a half per cent on Grey and four per cent on White Goods.

JAPANESE GREY CLOTHS—

No. 666 Shirtings	..38×38	.. Net ..			
„ AAA 17 lbs.	..36×40	..	21	8	0
„ 2500 Shirtings	36×40	..	20	0	0
„ 55000 „	..44×38	.. „	15	8	0
„ 5151 „	..44×38	.. „	15	8	0
„ 4141 „	..44×38	.. „	14	0	0
„ 3800 „	..44×38	.. „	24	0	0
"C" Sheetings	..30×36	.. „	10	8	0
"9" Dragons	..30×36	.. „	10	8	0
"Elephant" Drills	29×40	.. „	19	12	0
"Buck" Drills	..26×40	.. „	16	0	0

YARN MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Sept. 26.

Since our last, the market has remained nominally unchanged in as much as in the Indian Yarns, there was no business of importance done at all. In Japanese Yarns prices declined further owing to selling pressure from Japanese Houses, and in English Yarns business has been very small both in ready and forward. Although the Bureau Report that came out during this week is unexpectedly bullish, and although Cotton prices in New York and here have improved to some extent, the Trade has yet no confidence in the same, and most of the experienced men in Yarns believe that prices must come down sooner or later, and it is merely a question of time, and that within a few weeks we will see a better time when prices will have touched a reasonable level, and when the Trade will go on satisfactorily. They advise us not to be led away by the fluctuations and Cotton Crop the one simple truth should not be forgotten that higher prices will surely check consumption, and for satisfactory trade prices will necessarily have to be brought down. It is absolutely essential therefore that our business friends should be very cautious at this time of the year when they are likely to be induced on many reports from various sides.

English Yarns are practically neglected, and their place in most cases is taken by the Japanese Yarns. Forward business has been in small lots.

Japanese Yarns are selling freely from stock and for near delivery prices have further gone down specially owing to pressure of heavy sales by Japanese Houses probably due to lower exchange. A big House is reported to have sold one thousand Bales at attractive level for ready delivery.

Indian Mills show no business of importance. Buyers believe that there is no comparative decline in their rates, and hence it is not safe to buy at these limits. Demand is also very poor.

The general tone is uncertain, but we look for lower prices slowly.

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS DAILY QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Sept. 26.

		per lb.	Rs.	a.	p.
Kilachand	..No.	14 1/2	0	15	0
Kilachand	..No.	20 1/2	1	1	0
Currimbhai	..No.	12 1/2	0	15	0
Elphinstone	..No.	12 1/2	0	15	0
David ..	..No.	10 1/2	0	15	0
Shapurji	..No.	10 1/2	0	14	9
Trikamdas	..No.	10 1/2	0	15	0
Settara	..No.	10 1/4	0	15	0
Shapurji	..No.	6 1/2	0	12	9
Light-house	..No.	6 1/2	0	12	6
Japan ..	..No.	40—1	1	8	0
„ ..	..No.	42—2	1	11	0
„ ..	..No	20	1	1	6
„ ..	..No	32	1	6	0

BANGIYA INLAND STEAM NAVIGATION AND TRADING CO.,

At a time when the need of securing control of an adequate share of the mercantile marine as well as riverine trade of their country is being increasingly borne on Indians, it is a matter of satisfaction to learn that strenuous efforts are being made to put the Bangiya Inland Steam Navigation and Trading Company, which has been in existence for nearly fifteen years, on a sound footing. This Steamship Company, which has on its board of directors men like Sir P. C. Ray, Mr. Sailendra Nath Roy Chowdhury, M.L.C., Mr. Bhabendra Chandra Roy, M.L.C., Zemindar of Narail, and Dr. Phani Bhusan Banerji, has had an interesting history, the moral of which deserves to be taken to heart by all Indians. The Company succeeded in becoming very popular in a short time, but soon had to face fierce competition with a European Company which had been plying its steamers on the same line as the Bangiya Company for over twenty years. The European Company reduced its fares from Re. 1 to one anna proportionately in all classes with a view to compel the new Company to retire. But the latter managed successfully to brave this danger and although it was obliged to reduce the fares to a certain extent, its honest and patriotic endeavours attracted the attention and sympathy of the Bengal public to an extent which enabled the company to tide over the crisis. After a struggle which lasted for full thirteen years, the European company was obliged to retire completely from the field. This was a unique triumph for the Indian company on which the Board of Directors, especially the Managing Director, as well as the people of Bengal deserve to be congratulated.

COLOUR MARKET.

Sept. 26.

The market is quiet. Alizarines have come down to almost the cost prices. Cow and Lunger passed to up-country at Rs. 78 per cwt. I. P. passed at Rs. 75 per cwt. Other Brands sell almost between Rs. 70/76 per cwt. Congo in bulk changed hands at Rs. 1/6/0 per lb. Benzon Perpurine and Delta Perpurine meet with poor demand. Magenta Crystals changed hands at Rs. 5/8/0 per lb. Small Crystals had poor demand. Scarlet and Indenthrines are steady. Sulphur Black is passing to mills against contracts.

Quotations are:—
Alizerine 20 p. c. paste Lunger Rs. 78.
Alizerine 20 p. c. paste Cow Rs. 78.
Alizerine 20 p. c. I. P. Rs. 75.
Congo Red Rs. 1-8-0.
Nigrosene Xls. Rs. 1-10-0.
Methyl Violet Rs. 3-6-0
Victoria Blue Rs. 3-8-0.
Sulphur Blask Re. 1.
Perpurine Benzo Rs. 2.
Perpurine-Delta Rs. 3.
Melachite Green Rs. 3-8-0.
Magenta Xls Rs. 5-8-0.
Hemetine Xls. Rs. 1-6-0.
Indenthrene Blue Rs. 4-4-0.
Soluble Blue Rs. 8.
Fast Red Rs. 5.

MILL STORES MARKET.

Sept. 26.

Egyptian Cotton Healds declined by a quarter anna, owing to the favourable rate of Exchange to importers, and also due to the fact that Home offers have eased to a little extent. Steel Reeds are also quiet, and some business was done at Rs. 0-3-2 Japanese and English Bobbins kept featureless with no evident rise or fall in values. Woollen goods and leather sundries saw lack of animation coupled with small decline in values. Picking-Bands are quoted at Rs. 1-14-0 to Rs. 3 per lb according to quality. Ropes and Bandings are in demand but prices have seen no changes. Card Cans etc., are quiet.

The quotations are:—
Healds 15/4os. Rs. 1-10-6.
Reeds Rs. 0-3-3.
Roller Cloth 16-oz. Ken Rs. 8-4-0.
Scroll Bandings Rs. 1-6-6.
Tubular Bandings Rs. 2-5-0.
Ropes Rs. 2-1-0.
Fillets Emery Rs 0-3-3.
Sizing Flannel-twill 62 Rs. 3-14-0.
Slubbing tubes Wilson Rs. 52.
Roving tubes Japan Rs. 22.
Firns Conical 5" Japan Rs. 7.
Ring Rabbeth 5" Enamel Jap. Rs. 9.
Warper Bobbins Rs. 70
Dobby Harness Rs. 22.
Card cans Fibre Rs. 3-12-0.

CHEMICALS MARKET.

Nothing interesting transpired in Chemicals market in the course of the week. Epsom Salt witnessed a decline in price, in view of large consignments arriving in the harbour. Chloride of Zinc and Magnesium are both quiet again, with limited demand. Magnesium has however, better demand from up country consumers. Bleaching Powder had considerable animation and scarcity last week, but, there has been again dullness and sellers are eager to unload at Rs. 17 per cwt., Sodium Sulphide continued with activity and buyers were ready to close the bargain at Rs. 13 per cwt. Demand in general is fair.

Quotations are:—
Epsom salt Rs. 4-8-0.
Antimony salt Rs. 0-7-9.
Acetate lead-white Rs. 37
Bleaching powder Rs. 17.
Sodium Sulphide Rs. 13-4-0
Acetic acids Rs. 0-8-0.
Aniline salt Rs. 0-10-0.
Glauber salt Rs. 4-12-0.
Acetate lead Brown Rs. 35.
Bichromate potash Rs. 41.
Hydrosulphide soda Rs. 0-12-6.
Zinc Chloride Rs. 20.
Litharge flake Rs. 37.
Farina Rs. 16-2-0.
Copper Sulphate Rs. 23.
Alum of Chrome Rs. 20.
Bicromate soda Rs. 30
Oxalic acid. Rs. 26.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

The following is the Statement of the Affairs as on the 19th Sept. 1924—

LIABILITIES.		
Subscribed Capital	.. ..	11,25 00 000
Capital Paid up	.. ..	5,62 50 000
Reserve	.. ..	4,57 50 000
Public Deposits	.. ..	25,08 85 000
Other Deposits	.. ..	73,22 76 000
Sundries	.. ..	1,00 05 000
	Rupees ..	1,09,51 66 000
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	.. ..	15,54 46 000
Other authorized securities under the Act	.. ..	1,22 05 000
Loans	.. .. ..	16,04 50 000
Cash Credits	.. ..	38,19 35 000
Inland bills discounted and purchased	.. .. ..	5,65 82 000
Foreign bills discounted and purchased	.. .. ..	15 47 000
Dead Stock	.. .. ..	2,51 99 000
Sundries	.. .. ..	43 70 000
Balances with other Banks	..	1,79 50 000
		81,65 84 000
Cash	.. ..	27,84 82 000
	Rupees ..	1,09,51 66 000

The above balance sheet includes—

Deposits in London	£ 1,543 800
Advances in London	„ 461,200
Cash and balances at other Banks in London	„ 1,197,600
Bank rate 5% percentage	28.03

RAPESEED.

London, Sept. 25

Ferozepore Real Bold £22 3/4 S/O sellers.

Toria £23. S/O paid for shipment to Rotterdam.

Brown Cawnpore £22 ¾ S/O sellers.

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

There was general and beneficial rain in the Presidency proper. Standing crops are generally in good condition. Harvesting of early sown kharif crops has commenced in parts. Lands are being prepared for rabi sowing which has begun in Deccan and Karnatak. Supply of water for drinking was generally sufficient. Water for irrigation generally adequate. Supply of fodder was generally sufficient except in parts of Palanpur, Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country States. Agricultural stock was in good condition. Prices of food grains were fluctuating. The quantities purchasable per rupee were as follows:—

	Percentage below normal.
Sind	16 to 54
Gujarat	9 to 47
Konkan	26 to 48
Deccan	35 to 55
Karnatak	45 to 56

THE EAST INDIA COTTON ASSN. LT D WEEKLY REPORT.

Bombay, 26th September, 1924.

Spot prices

Description	25-9-24	28-9-24
Bengals F. G.	..	..
S/Punjab F. G.	..	..
Broach F. G.	..	..
Oomras Fine	..	..
Muttia F.	..	..
Khandesh F.	..	..
Southerns. G.	535	560

Futures. Settlement Rates.

Hedge Contracts	25-9-24	28-9-24	25-9-24
Bengals Dec/Jany.	..	381	374
Broach, April/May	..	448	448
Oomra F. Dec./Jan	..	427	424
Oomra F. March	..	..	418
Southerns G. Avg/Sept.	..	550	..

Receipts for the week ending 25th September 1924 and corresponding period last year,

	Bales. 1924	Bales. 1923
Bengals	484	1153
Oomras	1987	2033
Dholleras	204	194
Broach	31	455
Southerns	1082	1735
Persians	91	7
Americans	..	..
Egyptians	..	..
East Africans	1142	914
Other sorts	..	..
Total	5021	6489

Exports for the week ending 25th September 1924.

	Bales
United Kingdom	161
Continent	2231
China	..
Japan	6108
Coast Ports	..
Total	8500
Afloat in harbour—Europe	1825
China, Japan and Coast Ports	10221
Total	12046

Receipts from 1st September 1924 to 25th September 1924 and corresponding period in last 4 years.

1924-25	1923-24	1922-23	1921-22	1920-21
19251	20159	33128	150485	57651

Exports from 1st September 1924 to 25th September 1924 and corresponding period in last 4 years.

	1924-25	1923-24	1922-23	1921-22	1920-21.
United Kingdom.	875	13454			
Continent.	8052	37793	19443	56029	79589
China	3100	3843	764	7257	7254
Japan	51603	16203	31129

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

PROSECUTION UNDER FACTORY ACT.

IMPORTANT QUESTION OF LAW.

ACCUSED ACQUITTED.

Narayan Anant Desai
vs.
The King-Emperor.

(Before Justice Sir Amberson Marten and Justice Fawcett.)

This was a criminal application for revision against the decision of Mr. Khandalawala, Presidency Magistrate, Bombay.

JUDGMENT OF SIR AMBERSON MARTEN.

The facts material to the case have been fully given in their Lordships' judgments:—

Justice Marten observed:—In this case it is now common ground that the accused is charged and convicted solely under Sections 41 (g) and 18 (2) of the Indian Factories' Act, 1911. Section 41 (g) provides for the case where any order of an inspector 'inter alia' under Section 18 is not complied with. Then Section 18 (2) runs: "If in any factory there is any other part of the machinery of millgearing which may in the opinion of the Inspector be dangerous if left unfenced, the Inspector may serve on the manager of the factory an order, in writing, specifying the measures which he considers necessary for fencing such part in order to remove the danger and requiring him to carry them out before a specified date."

While I lay stress on the particular sections under which the accused is now charged and convicted is that the original application of the 27th February, 1924, by the Inspector of Factories asked for a summons under Section 41 (f) for breach of Section 18 (3) of the Act. Then the summons that was actually served on the respondent, and which we have seen is under Section 41 (f) for breach of Section 18 (2). The summons was clearly wrong because Section 41 (f) does not apply to subsection (2) of Section 18 at all.

Then as regards the original application made by the Inspector of Factories, Section 18 (3) applies to a different matter altogether, viz., that "all fencing must be constantly maintained." But that all allegation here is not that the fencing was not maintained, but that it was not put up at all. So that also was a mistake. Similarly to avoid any misunderstanding I wish to make it perfectly clear that the charge is not under Section (1) (c) which provides that "every part of the machinery and electrical fittings including live wires and switches which the local Government may be rule require to be kept fenced shall be fenced." It is admitted by the Government Pleader that that sub-section does not apply here.

That being so, we are left with Section 18 (2) and the short point for our decision is this: Did the Inspector serve on the manager of the factory an order in writing specifying the measures for protection which the manager of the factory was to carry out? Now the actual document relied on by the prosecution as being such an order is a note made by the Inspector of Factories, Mr. Johnstone, on the 30th July, 1923, in what is called the "Inspection Book" which has to be kept under the Rules. It runs: "Visited. The manager has agreed to visit the Wolverhampton Works and to see the Press guards in operation. Similar guards or guards automatic in operation which will prevent an accident similar to the one to Ramsing to be fitted within five months."

I should explain that the Wolverhampton Works here have nothing whatever to do with any works at Wolverhampton in England, but are some local works of that name in Bombay. Similarly the accident to Ramsingh was an accident in this factory of the accused which had happened prior to the visit of the Inspector.

I should also have explained at the outset that this factory is a metal stamping press, and though there is no express evidence on the point, the Government Pleader has explained to us that the machinery in question consists of vertical rod going up and down into a cup which is fed by the workman with the object of stamping the article as the rod goes up and down. Consequently if the workman makes a mistake and does not withdraw his hand in time, it may be crushed. The automatic guards referred to by the Inspector were intended to be of such a nature that they would prevent such an accident happening to the workman. Nothing turns on that, and I only mention it to show what were the surrounding circumstances.

SECTION 37.

Now under the Act there are some other material sections. Section 37 provides for rules being made by Government. Then if one turns to the rules framed under the Act, viz., the Factories' Amended Rules, Bombay, 1923, it will be found that under Rule 4 the manager has to maintain an inspection book. Under Rule 5 the Inspector at each inspection has to satisfy himself of certain things. Then after the first sentence in sub-rule (c) there is the following provision, viz, "A note of all defects or illegalities discovered together with orders for their remedy or removal passed by him under the Act or these rules shall then be prepared in triplicate." One copy shall be entered in the Inspection Book. In confirmation of such orders the Inspector shall subsequently send to the occupier or manager a note of all defects and illegalities discovered in form O and a copy of the said list shall be sent, at the same, to the District Magistrate concerned and to the authority to whom the Inspector is subordinate.

Then it one turns to Form O one finds that it is a formal notice which runs as follows: "Upon a recent inspection of your factory it was found, to the extent indicated below, that certain provisions of the above Act and Rules were not being carried out. I therefore request that the necessary steps be taken at once, to comply with the law." Then there is one other section which I should refer to, viz., Section 50 as to the right of appeal. It enacts that "any person on whom an order under Section 18 has been served, may within fourteen days from the date of service of the order, appeal against such order to the local Government or to such authority as it may appoint in this behalf", who may confirm, modify or reverse any such order.

Then sub-section (3) provides that in the case of such an appeal, the Appellate Court authority may, and if so requested by the appellant shall, hear the appeal with the aid of the assessors. So that section as to appeals lays stress on the date of the service of the order.

Now the service of an order or notice is a well understood expression in our Law Courts, and we have numerous provisions in the Procedure Code for service of notices or orders. They are intended to make it certain that a particular process or an order of the Court is brought to the specific notice of the individual affected, accordingly a mere knowledge that proceedings may be instituted or something of that sort is not sufficient to take the place of the imperative directions in our Code as to service on the actual individual. To take one instance. One knows that in civil proceedings for contempt of Court one of the essential point is that the initial process for committal or attachment should be served personally on the respondent. The same applies with equal force to anything in the nature of criminal or penal proceedings.

Here in my opinion the fair meaning of the words in Section 18 (2) "serve" on the manager an order in writing "is that such an order as is referred to in Form O should be served definitely on the manager of the factory and that it should specify exactly what measures the manager is to take in order to remove the danger. Then if the manager disobeys that order, he does so at his peril. He also knows that he has a certain limited time within which to appeal if he objects to the order. But a mere note of a visit like the one which begins by saying that the manager has agreed to visit certain works can hardly be said to be an order, at any rate under the first part of it. And one can well understand that if everything that the Inspector chooses to write in an inspection book is necessarily to be taken as an order against which the factory owner must appeal within 14 days to the local Government, the a considerable amount of and confusion may be caused. I think Section 18 (2) contemplates that the Inspector is to make up his mind definitely what is the order which he requires to be carried out under this Act and for breach of which he will prosecute the factory owner or manager under the Act, and that equally definite notice is to be given to the latter.

In my opinion there was no service of an order in writing by the Inspector in the present case within the meaning of Section 18 (2). Merely writing that note in that book was not contemplated by the Act as sufficient. And the mere fact that the manager was aware of what the Inspector wanted him to do is not in my opinion a sufficient compliance with the specific requirements of the Penal Code. It is not suggested that there was any service by registered post under Rule 69.

I may add that no explanation has been given to us why originally the Inspector charged the accused under a different section and not under Section 18 (2) at all. It is said that was a mistake, but it was a curious mistake for the authorities to make in launching criminal proceedings or semi-criminal proceedings against the accused, if they really thought that any such orders in writing had been made and served on the manager.

MAGISTRATE'S DECISION DECLARED WRONG.

Accordingly in my opinion the decision of the learned Magistrate was wrong, and would accordingly set aside the conviction and sentence and direct the fine if paid to be refunded.

I wish to add this. I am fully alive to the great importance of this Factory Acts being properly enforced for the protection of workmen, and I have no doubt that in India it is particularly necessary that their beneficial provision should be carried out. On the other hand one must also bear in mind that the employer's position has to be considered too. It may be that without any negligence on their part defects will exist in their factories but if they are to be proceeded against in a criminal Court for alleged negligence then it would seem only fair that the matter should be clearly brought home to them. That I have no doubt is the reason why the Legislature has distinctly specified what the Inspector has to do under Section 18 (2) and also under Rule 5 (c) and Form O. Whether the the particular accused in the present case was negligent or not, does not concern this question of general principle on the construction of the Act.

I am glad to add that the accused's Counsel has been able to tell us that our decision in no way affects the order of compensation which was passed by the learned Magistrate viz., Rs. 200. His client, he says, will pay double that amount to the injured workman. His reason for appealing to us has not been to evade payments of any fair compensation but to avoid a conviction under the Factories Act.

JUDGMENT OF JUSTICE FAWCETT.

Justice Fawcett observed:—It may be noticed that in every case of an order of an Inspector that is covered by clause (g) of Sec. 41, the section authorising the order requires the Inspector to serve on the manager of the factory a notice of his requisition. The same condition is also laid down in Section 8-A which is not a section specified in clause (g) of Section 41. This clause (g) as pointed in the (on petition handed to us) mentions Section 19-B but that is a mistake for Section 19-A which has been corrected by Act XI of 1923.

The Legislature obviously lays stress on this service of a notice, and there cannot be, my opinion be a punishable breach of an order under any of these particular sections unless the condition precedent mentioned in those sections is complied with, that is to say, that the requisite notice has been served on the manager of the factory. That is in accordance with the ordinary rule of construing penal statutes.

In regard to what is ordinarily contemplated by the service of the notice, I may refer to the provisions of the Indian Income Tax Act, 1886. That is an Act which allowed the Collector to serve notices on certain persons. For instance, Sections 12 and 13 say that the Collector shall cause a notice to be served on either the Company or the person concerned, and provision is made that in case of such person failing to comply with the provisions of those sections, he can be punished under Section 34. But the Act contains a section, viz., Section 46, as to service of notices, and the main provision is Section 46 (1). "A notice under this Act may be served on the person therein named either by a prepaid letter addressed to the person and registered under Part III of the Indian Post Office Act, 1866, or by the delivery or tender to him of a copy of the notice." Then follow certain provisions in regard to presumption of posting, etc., which I need not specify.

Then in the General Clauses Act, 1897, we have Section 27 which is a section dealing with the manner of service by post. It provides that if you properly address, prepay and post a notice by registered post, then the presumption is that service as been effected. Consequently in later Acts, for instance, the Indian Income Tax Act VII of 1918, the provision in Section 46 as to service of notices merely required that "a Notice or requisition under this Act may be served on the person therein named either by post or by the delivery or tender to him of a copy of the notice or requisition in the manner provided by the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, for the service of summons."

A similar provision will be found in Section 62 of the last Income Tax Act of 1922. So that it is obvious that there is a recognised degree or formality in regard to service of notices, and this is clearly provided for by the rules, especially Rule 5 (c), Rule 69 and Form O of the Forms attached to the rules. The Act itself also in Sections 41 and 50 shows the necessity for care as to proper service of a notice.

I think, therefore, that the conviction of the petitioner under clause (b) of Section 41 of the Factories' Act, 1911, cannot be sustained, and I concur in the order proposed by my learned Brother.

39TH INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS.

BULLETIN NO. 1.

The Reception Committee for the ensuing sessions of the Indian National Congress has been formed in accordance with Article XIII of the Indian National Congress with its head-quarters at Belgaum (Karnatak). The following gentlemen are the important Office-bearers of the Committee.

Chairman:—Sjt. Gangadharrao Deshpande.
General Secretaries:—Sjts. M. R. Kembhavi, S. B. Potdar, S. L. Soman.
Treasurers:—Sjts. L. V. Deshpande and Nageshrao Herekar.

The Reception Committee has also decided to hold, as in past years, an Exhibition of Indian Arts and Industries and a separate Exhibition Committee has been formed to organise the same with Sjt. H. S. Kaujalagi as Secretary.

The Committee held its special meeting on the 14th instant as required by Article XVI of the constitution and unanimously elected Mahatma Gandhi to the Presidentship of the Congress, adopting the recommendations of the majority of the Provincial Congress Committees.

In view of the general desire for unity in the country, the Reception Committee at the same meeting passed a resolution "bringing to the notice of all Congress committees Article No. 8 of the Constitution prescribing the procedure for securing the proportional representation of every variety of political opinion and requesting them to conduct their elections of delegates in such a way as to give scope for all shades of political opinion and appealing to all members of different political associations in the country to join the Congress organisation and to co-operate in bringing about unity of aim and action in the country."

The various sub-committees formed for the purpose of carrying on the different departments of accommodation, pandal, water-works, etc., have started their work.

SWADESHI EXHIBITION

BULLETIN NO. 1.

It has been settled to organise the Swadeshi Exhibition at the Belgaum Congress on the following lines:—

The Exhibition shall consist of the following sections:—(a) Demonstration Section, (b) Museum Section, (c) Sales Section, (d) Competition Section.

DEMONSTRATION SECTION.

This Section shall include the demonstration of the various stages of—

(1) Manufacture of cloth from indigeneous raw cotton, and wool.

(2) Manufacture of indegeneous colours.

For this purpose demonstrators of different processes will be invited from different provinces. Provinces desirous of sending such parties should communicate before the 5th October, the following details.

(1) The number of persons forming the party consisting of carders, spinners, weavers, dyers, and their assistants.

(2) Particulars of carding apparatus, spinning wheels, looms and dying apparatus, which the party will bring with it.

(3) Estimated cost of cotton, yarn, and other materials sufficient to carry on the demonstration for a fortnight.

(4) Estimate of Expense of transport of workers, and materials to Belgaum and back and of their stay for a fortnight.

(5) Measurement of area of space required for their work.

(6) Sample of cloth intended to be manufactured for demonstration.

MUSEUM SECTION.

(I) *Cloth*, handspun and handwoven prepared from indigeneous cotton, silk, and wool, and dyed by indigenous dyes will be accepted.

(II) *Indian Industries & Art.* Manufactures other than cloth representative of Indian Industries and Arts such as earthenware, wooden-glass-ware, stone-ware leather-goods, ivory, fibre, enamel ware, stationary, hard-ware and paintings &c., will be accepted.

(III) Agriculture:—Agricultural implements of the old and new types, manures, agricultural and horticultural produces will be accepted. The agricultural and horticultural products perishable within a month would not be returned.

(IV) *Ayurvedic Section*:—Ayurvedic drugs, plants, minerals, and native Ayurvedic apparatus used for preparing drugs will be accepted.

Such articles may contain foreign materials but the workmanship must be entirely Indian.

Persons desirous of exhibiting their manufactures in response to the above should despatch the same so as to reach Belgaum before the 30th of November, and should also supply the following particulars.

(a) Name of the maker.
(b) Full address.
(c) Date of manufacture.
(d) Annual production.
(e) Whether the exhibit is to be put for sale.
(f) Price.

Medals and certificates will be awarded for manufactures; but such articles will remain as samples in the custody of the Exhibition Committee of the Congress. Such certificates and medals shall be liable to be withdrawn on proof of the quality of manufacture being inferior to the sample and steps will be taken to debar the manufacturer from future Exhibitions under the auspices of the Congress Organisation.

SALES SECTION.

As regards cloth, stalls can be available only for the sale of *khadi* swadeshi cloth (handspun and handwoven cloth.) All Indian manufactures other than cloth may also be kept for the sale.

Arrangements will be made for constructing suitable stalls for sales, the rent of which for the whole session will be quoted on application. Persons desirous of securing space should apply before the 20th of October stating the area of space required and the following details:—

(1) The kind of articles to be offered for sale. If it be Khaddar the application for stalls must be accompanied by a certificate of the Provincial Khaddar Secretary testifying to its genuineness.

SPINNING COMPETITION.

Four amateur spinners from each Province sent by the Provincial Committee with a certificate of selection for competition will be admitted for competition.

Competency will be judged by the length, uniformity, and strength of the yarn.

Every competitor will bring with him a spinning, wheel of his own choice.

GENERAL.

All competitors will be provided with boarding and lodging accommodation at their own cost. Prize-winners will be paid their Railway Fares. Competitions will take place for one week commencing from the 24th December.

It is earnestly hoped that all the Provincial Congress Committees will widely disseminate the information herein contained as to the Exhibition and the proposed competitions, among the public within the Province under their jurisdiction by publishing this bulletin, if necessary, in the Vernaculars of their Province, and will also respond to the appeal for competitors by making the best possible selections. They are requested to communicate the number, names, and address of the selected competitors, before the 15th of October. Permission in the list of competitors' names communicated after that day will be at the discretion of the Exhibition Committee.

A FOOD THAT FEEDS!

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has become the standard, because it is a real food.

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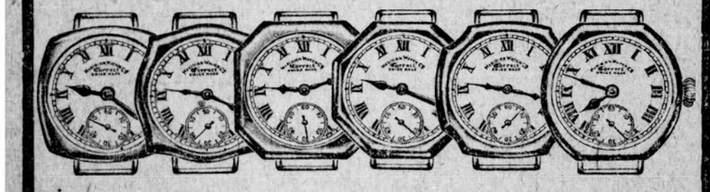

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FAREWELL BANQUET AT SIMLA.

SIR MAHAMMAD SHAFI ON INDIA'S PROGRESS.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Sept. 25

A large number of members of the Council of State and the Legislative Assembly entertained Sir Mahomed Shafi, Law Member at a farewell banquet on Monday 22nd instant. Sir Dinshaw Wacha was in the chair. The following were some of those present on the occasion: Sir B. N. Sarma, Mr. A. C. Chatterjee, Sir Montagu Butler, Nawab Sir Amiruddin Ahmed Khan of Lohar, Mr. Hindley, Sir Sivaswamy Aiyer, Sardar Sunder Singh Majithia, Mr. Abbott, Mr. Rangachariar, Nawab Sir Zulfiqar Ali Khan, Sara Charanjit Singh, Col Nawab Sir Umar Hayat Khan Sir P. C. Mitter, Sir Purshotam Das Thakurdas. Sir Dinshaw Wacha dwelling on his professional educational and public career paid a tribute to Sir Mahomed Shafi's services to the country. Mr. Rangachariar, Sir Sivaswami Aiyer, Maulvi Abul Kasim, Sir Montagu Butler President of the Council of State also paid their tributes to Sir Mahomed.

In replying to the speeches sir Mahomed Shafi said, during his term of office he had to deal with three phases of development in the Central Legislature, the Minto-Morley Reformed Council, the First Legislative Assembly, composed almost entirely of representatives of what was known as the Liberal Party and now the second Legislative Assembly composed of Conservatives, Liberals Independent Nationalists and Swarajists. Throughout this period he had met with nothing but kindness at the hands of the non-official members of the two Houses belonging to all parties and creeds and the memory of that kindness would abside with him for many years to come. Sir Sivaswamy Aiyer had remarked that the office of a member of the Executive Council was not a bed of Roses. That was indeed true. The responsibility resting on the shoulders of a member of the Central Indian Cabinet was heavy. But if he might venture to say so, the responsibility on the shoulders of the Indian Member of that Cabinet was still heavier. For something like two years, he was the only Indian Member of that Cabinet the number was then raised to two and now there were three Indian representatives in the Executive Council. The Indian Member occupied within the Cabinet not only the position of a member in charge of a portfolio and therefore charged with the responsibility of administering that portfolio. Not only did he as a member of the Government share the cumulative responsibility along with his colleagues. But he was as the Indian Member of the Government the Indian adviser of the representative of His Majesty, the King Emperor it was his duty to represent the wishes and the feeling of the Indian people truthfully and scrupulously before his chief and he had to keep him from time to time acquainted with the true state of things in the country. Unfortunately for him and perhaps unfortunately for them all he was still bound by the Government Servant's Conduct Rules and also by the penal clauses of the official Secret Act. For three months more his lips were tied. In these circumstances he was sure they realized that situated as he was he could not that evening make any political pronouncement. But one thing he would like say even now that there was some slight parallel between the recent European history and the occurrence which had taken place in India during the last 4 or 5 years. Not very long ago there was in Europe a class of statesmen whose political creed was "Be prepared for war and then you are sure to have peace." But those preparations for war had resulted in a world conflagration as a result of which the manhood of nations suffered as it had never suffered before in the history of mankind. Similarly, from the year 1919 onwards they too had witnessed on the Indian political stage warfare between the Government and the various Indian political parties the Non-co-operators, the Liberals and so forth. What had been the result of that warfare? Nothing so far, as the country's progress was concerned. On the other hand that political warfare that internecine strife had but retraded their progress.

INDIA'S CONSTITUTIONAL PROGRESS

"If this country has to get on" said Sir Mahomed Shafi if India is to make progress towards the ultimate goal of Swaraj or Full Responsible Government which has been promised to it beyond recall by the British Parliament, the only way to gain that end is for all communities in this country British and Indians, Hindus and Mahomedans Sikhs and Parsis to join hands together to make one united effort for the furtherance of the cause which we all have at heart. Therein alone lies that secret of future constitutional progress in this country and when I go out of office my countrymen will permit me to render some humble service to their cause in that direction to bring about Unity between the Hindus and Mahommedans, between Englishmen and Indians for the good of the country. I can assure my friend, Mr. Rangachariar, that effort on my part will not be lacking in order to promote that cause." He concluded his remarks by offering his grateful thanks to his kind host of the Council of State and the Legislative Assembly.

"AN APOSTLE OF DISUNION."

I

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Dr. Paranjpye's article on "Cry for Unity" in the issue of the "Times of India" of the 20th instant is a warning to his Moderate friends against joining the Congress unless its creed is defined and a better spirit is shown in our public life. His philosophical recital of the history of Mahatmaji's leadership of the Congress is of the nature of an arm-chair criticism in which art Moderates of the old days are past-masters. He visits the sins of Lala Lajpatrai, Vithalbhai Patel and other Extremist leaders on the head of Mahatmaji, who is above parties and who has freely acknowledged his debt to Moderate leaders. He never doubted their patriotism and rebuked the rowdies who broke up meetings arranged for Dr. Besant, Mr. Sastri and Dr. Paranjpye. It is, therefore, painful to read Dr. Paranjpye speaking so lightheartedly of the work, policy and principles of Mahatmaji while paying only lip-tribute to his saintliness, character and sacrifices. He may differ from him and may even dissuade his friends from joining the Congress, but it is hardly graceful for him to ridicule the recognised leader of the day who is ready to sacrifice himself to bring about peace in the country. One can understand why a rationalist like Dr. Paranjpye cannot rightly value the work of a man who wants to introduce religion in our politics and thus to ennoble it and raise it above wranglings of parties, sects and races. He forgets that the supreme need of the moment is our economical independence by freedom from foreign exploitation, communial unity, and raising of the submerged classes. One would have thought that as a social reformer he would have welcomed Mahatmaji's leadership which has succeeded in introducing social reform questions in the Congress.

His attack on Mahatmaji is unwarranted and uncalled-for, when we remember that it was Dr. Besant and not Mahatmaji who made the first move for unity. Mahatmaji agreed to her proposal and out of his greatness made what he calls a self-surrender *"to enable all parties to work unitedly for the internal development."* Mahatmaji has no political programme at present. He has suspended Non-Co-operation and Civil Disobedience and aspires for no political leadership. Let Dr. Paranjpye instal a worthier man there if he finds that he would lead us to Swaraj earlier. Dr. Paranjpye is our brilliant young politician and one would expect him to give us a better exhibition of his abilities. Let him find one word of abuse in Mahatmaji's writings of him and his Moderat friends of the kind in which he has now indulged. Let him not be Mahatmaji's political follower, but certainly he will gain much if he leaves his rationalism aside and learns the virtues of love and respect and their uses in our political controversies. I am sure when he reads his article again he will regret that he ever wrote it in such haste and passion. Let him not forget that it is disservice to one's country to speak of the country's great man in the language which he has used and which one of his staunch Moderate friends disapproved as he expressed to me. It is easy to revile but difficult to replace a man of Mahatmaji's type at this juncture in the national crisis.—Yours, etc.,

G. B. TRIVEDI.

Sept. 23.

II

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In the article published in last Saturday's issue of "The Times of India" over his name, Dr. Paranjpye, Principal, Fergusson College, Poona, tries to outline the Liberal attitude in regard to Mr. Gandhi's proposals for a united Congress. Let it be understood that in doing so, Dr. Paranjpye is merely speaking for himself and that the views expressed by him do not represent the party's attitude on the subject. Indeed the situation has not yet been carefully examined by the party and no official policy laid down. In the meantime, allow me to state that a considerable portion of the Liberal Party do not share the learned Doctor's views and are anxious that the gulf separating the Liberals from the Congress should, if possible, be bridged as soon as possible. And they look upon the present proposals of Mr. Gandhi as providing the best means under the circumstances for doing so. No doubt the proposed condition about spinning is a stumbling-block; but, seriously, is it of such a nature as to make all talk about unity impossible? What is there about the Charkha to which there can be any conscientious objection from anybody—even from Dr. Paranjpye? It is, of course, conceivable that many people cannot be as enthusiastic about the Charkha as Mr. Gandhi; but it is difficult to see how its use would be positively harmful to the country's interests. One is confirmed in this view when one remembers that such a stout opponent of Mr. Gandhi's as Mrs. Annie Besant has also agreed to this condition in the interests of unity. There can, of course, be no doubt that Mr. Gandhi would be facilitating the attainment of unity which we all have so much at heart by insisting rather upon the use of Swadeshi goods on the part of Congressmen than on their spinning for half an hour every day. Indeed Dr. Paranjpye or anybody else could reasonably urge that pressure should be brought to bear upon Mr. Gandhi with a view to get him to give up his insistence upon the Charkha. But to say, as Dr. Paranjpye virtually does, that Charkha and unity cannot be thought of in the same connection is to carry your prejudices against the Charkha to unreasonable lengths.

The Congress creed is another insuperable difficulty with Dr. Paranjpye. Like him, people are well aware of the circumstances in which the Congress changed its creed; but let not Dr. Paranjpye forget the significant fact that all attempts to commit the Congress to the goal of complete independence have met with consistent opposition from prominent Congress leaders, including Mr. Gandhi. The real question, in my humble opinion, is, not whether to remain within or go out of the Empire, but how to secure for our mother-country an honoured place in the comity of nations. All else is subordinate by its side. And even the admirer of the heroism of the murderer of Mr. Day has made it abundantly clear that in case India could attain to a status of equality within the British Empire, there was no need to think of going out. How does this differ, one wonders, from the objective of the Liberal Party to which both Dr. Paranjpye and myself belong? Can the Doctor say that the Liberals do not aim at equality? And are they prepared to continue within the British Empire for all time, even if they find by experience that this is unattainable? Are they sure that their leaders, Mehta and Gokhale, never contemplated such a step? Gokhale has said:—"I recognise no limitations to the stature of my countrymen." How does Dr. Paranjpye interpret it? Even the Right Hon. S. Sastri, to mention only one from among the living leaders of the Liberal Party, has on more occasions than one made it clear that the idea of separation from the Empire is not so unthinkable as Dr. Paranjpye chooses to suppose on the present occasion.

But the real question that Dr. Paranjpye has got to face is whether he does or does not believe in unity? If so, what alternative method would he suggest for bringing it about? Or would he merely leave it to time to eliminate our differences? If Mr. Gandhi's proposals are taboo to him, on what better basis would he like to bring the different political parties in the country on a common platform? Has he ever made such an effort? One looks in vain for an indication in this behalf in his long article. His constructive genius seems to have forsaken him altogether on the present occasion.

In his opposition to unity, Dr. Paranjpye has called to his aid the great name of Gokhale. One fails to see how it strengthens his case. If anything, it considerably weakens it. For it is well-known that just before his death Gokhale tried hard for settling differences within the Congress. Indeed it will be no exaggeration to say that he died, while working for unity. That he failed was not his fault. But the fact remains that those who are advocating unity on the present occasion have the satisfaction that if at all they are erring, they are erring in the estecmable company of that Moderate leader of revered memory. They know and realise as well as Doctor Paranjpye that unity thus brought about may not perhaps be of the best kind. But such a practical politician as Dr. Paranjpye need not be told that in this imperfect world we have often to be content with second bests? Is not Dr. Paranjpye himself at present going about, advising our young men to avail themselves of such facilities for military training as are available, though there is racial discrimination in regard to status and pay to the detriment of Indians? I have no desire to blame him for doing so; but merely mention it to request Dr. Paranjpye to adopt the same practical attitude in regard to the proposals now under discussion. Let him not brush them aside, as he seems to do, because they are not ideal.

Dr. Paranjpye heroically proclaims to an expectant world his resolve not to sacrifice his principles. But who ever asked him to jeopardise the in any way? Will he kindly explain what principle as such is he asked to sacrifice in consenting to the proposed arrangement? He may consider the Charkha a fad; but surely it is too much to expect people to believe that his opposition to it has got anything to do with his principles. If for such a laudable object as unity, Dr. Paranjpye were to devote a few minutes of his leisure to spinning, how would his principles, whatever they are, be prejudicially affected?. And can Doctor Paranjpye lay his hand on his heart and say whether there is not a single occasion in the whole of his eventful life when he has not compromised his principles in any way? He was one-eighth part of the executive Government of this Presidency for three long years. Does he expect us to believe that during this period, if not before, he never for a moment deviated even by a hair's breadth from his principles? And analysis of the several Division lists in the official reports of the proceedings of the Bombay Legislative Council, when he was Minister, may be very instructive.

In the last resort, as he says, Dr. Paranjpye would be prepared to follow even the late Mr. Tilak. Fortunately or unfortunately, this cannot be now put to the test. But those who knew Dr. Paranjpye and also knew the late Mr. Tilak find it hard to believe that such a thing could ever be possible. His opinion about the late Mr. Tilak is well-known to his fellow-Liberals. It was expressed more than once both publicly and privately by Dr. Paranjpye, who it is no secret, considered Mr. Tilak unscrupulous in his methods and most unfair in controversy. We have yet to learn that he has the same opinion about Mr. Gandhi. Is this not an additional argument for a better and more sympathetic reception of his offer? Mr. Gandhi may be relied upon never to take an unfair or an undue advantage of such terms as may be mutually agrred upon. Could Dr. Paranjpye have relied upon Mr. Tilak to do the same with such certainty?—Yours, etc.,

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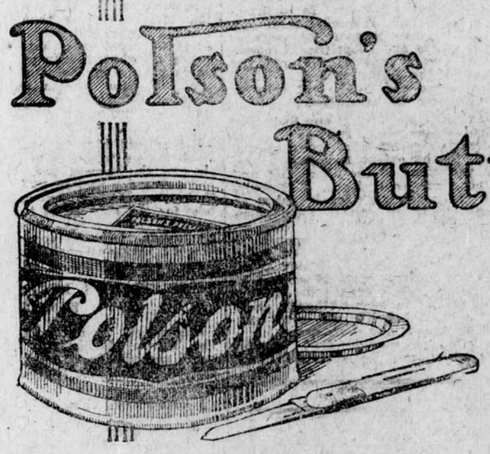

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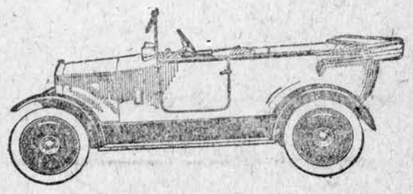

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ALL INDIA MUSIC CONFERENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I was amused to read the para in connection with the presidentship of the A. I. M. C. in your issue of the 19th and since it was I who announced the Rani Sahiba of Sherkoti's acceptance of the Chair I find it necessary to write this letter for your kind publication.

It was on the 4th of July that the Raja Umanath Bali wrote to me a long letter of 6 pages—giving a highly coloured programme of the forthcoming Conference the budget of which ran into 16,000 rupees or so—asking my co-operation and help in several points. Here is an extract from his letter:

"I hope you will excuse me for putting you to this trouble. The fact is that I know that with your kind assistance and advice and co-operation I shall be able to do a lot in making the Conference a success. For presidentship of the conference people suggest the name of H. H. the Maharaja of Indore. I hear he is very fond of music and takes a lot of interest in the movement. I also hear that you have considerable influence on H. H. and that you can make H. H. accept the Presidentship. You can also get me the donation of at least 1,000 rupees from him."

I wrote back the same day to Raja U. Bali saying that I did not agree with a single item of his programme; that it was a sheer waste of money getting up a show of this kind for a fleeting pleasure that they should concentrate their entire energies in working out the Academy scheme as the only practical means of saving music from degeneration and destruction that if they did go they would find me a whole hearted worker—not otherwise.

In the meantime Mr. V. N. Bhatkhande in his frequent visits to me assured me on all that he held sacred that this time they were surely thinking of doing something practical by a way of school teaching etc. and that if they did not he would completely withdrew in future, as he entirely agreed with me that practical means was the only means of saving music.

On the 4th of August Raja U. Bali wrote to me the following letter authorising us to select a President. The Nawab of Rampur had arrived in Bombay and from Holkar the idea shifted to Rampur and others—here is the letter:—

4th August 1924.

Janaba Begum Sahiba,

The 4th All-India Music Conference Reception Committee desires me to request you and V. N. Bhatkhandev Sahab to kindly arrange for a president of the Conference. You are therefore authorised to open correspondence, approach and take such steps as you both think proper to gain the object.

Hope you will be kind enough to take necessary action in the matter and inform me by the end of this month.

The Committee also puts a suggestion in this connection for your consideration. That you might try H. H. Nawab Sahab Bahadur of Rampur first then H. H. Jhalawar and then others.

Yours sincerely
UMANATH BALI,
General Secretary All-India Music Conference, Lucknow.

With utmost reluctance I approached Rampur through his Chief Secretary and here is the prompt reply which I received:

Janaba Atiya Begam Saheb,

Owing to the death of Ustad Mohd Vazeer Khan Saheb's son, His Highness regrets he will not be able to preside over the Music Conference this year.

Yours sincerely,
ABDUSSAMAD KHAN.

Since the time was short and by the end of August they were urging the selection of a President and after having approached several Ruling Chiefs, including Jhalawar, Palanpur, Rajkot etc.—all having refused, I asked the Rani Sahiba of Sherkoti who wired to me by return a gracious message saying 'If it helps your cause I accept."

I personally was very glad knowing her to be high-born and highly cultured noble specimen of Indian womanhood—and also knew how ably she would conduct her appointment and that it would be an impetus for many Indian ladies of rank to attend the conference lending it the necessary prestige and dignity.

In the meantime the Nawab of Rampur having refused in Bombay accepted in Lucknow! and they were so elated at having secured such a big Ruling chief that it did not take them a minute to say that the selection of Rani of Sherkoti was unauthorized!

But this is the usual psychology of the Indian mind and also the vagary of an Indian Prince—I am glad, however, the Nawab of Rampur changed his mind—I only hope he will not do so again Wishing the Conference a mighty success.—Yours, etc.,

ATIYA BEGUM.

Aiwan-e-Rafaat,
Bombay, Sept. 20.

BENGAL OBSERVES HARTAL

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 26

As a day of fast and prayer for Mahatma's life and the restoration of Hindu-Muslim unity, on the eve of the leaders' Conference at Delhi, all Bengal is observing hartal today. All shops are closed.

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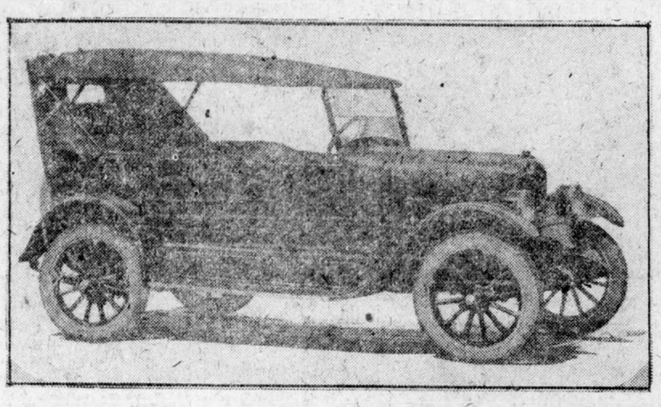

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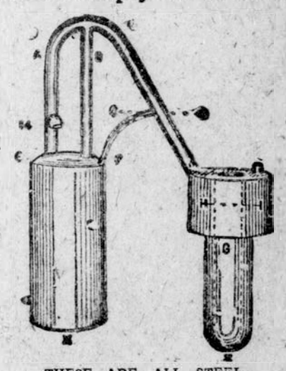

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